The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 10. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1898. NO. 21

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 27, 1898.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	8.40	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1.49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h		8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3.12	2.40	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		2.50	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	4.40	7.15	11.40	2.05	6.10	9.05
Bellwood.....	4.52	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.25	9.19
Tyrone	5.04	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.42	9.33
Birmingham .	5.08	7.53	g	2.40	6.46	
Petersburg ...	5 25	8.17		3.03	7.10	
Huntingdon....	5.37	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.23	10.12
Mapleton.	5.51	8.47		3.35	7.38	
Mt. Union.....	5.56	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.44	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.01	8.58		3.47	7.48	
McVeytown....	6.17	9.15		4.08	8.06	
Lewiston Jc....	6.38	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.58	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.02	9.59		5.00	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.17	10.14		5.18	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.26	10.22		5.28	9. 6	
Newport	7.35	10.32	2.24	5.39	9.26	
Duncannon....	8.00	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.50	
Marysville	8.13	11.07	2.56	6.26	10.04	
Rockville.	8.18	11.12		6.32	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 2.50, Altoona 6.05, Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P M	P.M.		A.M
Baltimore.....	11.55	*3.11	6.00	9.45			
Washington..	1.00	*4.10	7.15	10.55			
Phila.....	11.52	*3.00	6.23	10.20			4.30
New York.....	2.13	*5.53	9.30	3.53			7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.23; W. Twenty-third St. Station 8.45 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.05 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.15, 10.20 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect Nov. 29, 1897.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	Mail, No.3	Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 6.	Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 07	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	1 57
1 19	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 44
1 31	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 31
1 59	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 52
2 07	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 45
2 19	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 33
2 34	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 18
2 50	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 53
3 00	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 45
3 21	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 25
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	4 55
5 43	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 02
5 35	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 10
5 31	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 14
5 25	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair	9 25	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.
*Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent

FROM GRANT TO M'KINLEY.

How Appomattox Paved the Way For Manila and Santiago.

A NATION BUILT BY A PARTY.

An Ex-Confederate Veteran Talks of How the Heart of the South Was Touched by the Generous Words of Grant, Which the Republican Party Has Made Good, Until We Have One Country Again—A Rousing Soldier Meeting in Support of the Soldier Ticket—Peace at Last Between Philadelphia Factions.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Aug. 15.—The beginning of American victories over Spain was not at Manila, but at Appomattox. When General Grant said to the beaten and broken Confederates after the surrender, "Keep your horses; you will need them to plow your fields," he sounded the high keynote of that consistent Republican policy which has resulted in making this nation a union indeed, not a mere collection of communities pinned together with bayonets. This has been brought strongly to mind by two events which have taken place here within the last few days—the visit of the survivors of Pickett's division as the guests of Philadelphia Grand Army men, and the meeting of the Pennsylvania Association of War Veterans' clubs, for the purpose of reminding the old soldiers and their sons, to whom the war of the sixties is only heroic hearsay, that there is a soldier ticket on the Republican corner of the ballot this year which deserves their votes as representative of both the past and the future of the country.

However they might appear at the first glance, no two meetings were ever more consistent with each other. Both represented the comradeship of all true soldiers, who, in reaching out the hand of gallant recognition toward all brave men who stood in the opposing line, do not forget the fraternity of men who have slept under the same blanket and faced the same fire. A veteran of Pickett's who left a large fraction of himself in Pennsylvania after that last mad dash at Gettysburg and now walks on crutches made this point very well. He was a typical back country Virginian—neighbor, no doubt, to that one who shocked one of the hallboys at the swellest hotel in Philadelphia by appearing upon the ground floor after midnight, in sock feet, with his suspenders hanging from his shoulders and the ice water pitcher in his hand, inquiring where the pump was—but he is a notable man in his neighborhood, has been continuously justice of the peace for 20 years, and served a term in the legislature. And while he might not be up to date in some peculiarities of modern civilization, he is full of homely common sense and useful knowledge.

Experience teaches the observing that there is many a man who is liable to blow out the gas who is nevertheless fit to make laws for the directors of the gas company. The 'squire said:

"When General Grant started your party on that high plane of treatment of our people he put us on our honor. We were down on our backs, and the Republican party was throned in absolute power. In our anticipation it was only a question how many of our leaders you would consider it necessary to hang. You might have treated us as the prostrate inhabitants of conquered islands, and you received us instead as fellow citizens, and lived up to your proclamations that you had been fighting with us for four years only to keep us in that relation. Much has been said of the magnanimity, the generosity, the charity and so on of the treatment of the south by the north after the war, but it took the present war to call proper attention to the foresight and broad statesmanship of the Republican party in following the policy it has pursued. McKinley has shown himself worthy of the example of Lincoln and Grant. When he continued Fitz Lee at Havana and then gave old Joe Wheeler the chance he sought to go out and get shot at under the old flag he warmed our hearts and turned a clinch on the good work of 30 years.

"What do we folks think of McKinley? What did you think in '64, when it was tried to put somebody else in Lincoln's place to settle the job? No president since Lincoln has grown upon the country after his election so fast as McKinley, and there are a lot of us down south who never voted anything but a Democratic ticket who are not only going to be for McKinley next time, but who are for the ticket that represents McKinley this fall. The party that has fought the war must be the party to settle the issues growing out of the war, now as in '65. We may be just at the beginning of our troubles, and all the nations of this earth must be taught that this country stands right behind its president, as the north stood by Lincoln. His defeat would have been worth an army to the Confederacy then, and any doubtful sound that would go out to the world from our voting places this fall might cost us another war. You—we—have one party in this country which has proved itself capable not only of conducting a great war, but of gathering its fruits and dealing with the questions which follow, and the enthusiasm for its success in the elections this year is just plain horse sense. And so," he added, with a sweeping gesture toward the room where the war veterans were declaring their loyalty to the Republican soldier ticket, "so is that. I wouldn't give shucks for an old soldier who wouldn't stand by another old soldier whenever he got a chance."

The War Veterans had a remarkably representative and earnest meeting, by the way. On the roll call 51 counties responded, and, before the president of the association, Colonel Robert B. Beath, finished his opening address, a number of others came in. They were men whose names stand for something, too. As a sample, take this committee on resolutions:

Hon. George W. Hood, of Indiana, chairman; Thomas G. Sample, of Allegheny; T. A. Cochran, of Armstrong; Captain Fred M. Yerger, of Berks; Hon. W. T. Davies, of Bradford; Major J. T. Ensminger, of Dauphin; Hon. Milton S. Lytle, of Huntingdon; Captain S. A. Craig, of Jefferson; Colonel Oscar L. Jackson, of Lawrence; General John P. Taylor, of Mifflin; James S. Morrison, of Philadelphia; Hon. D. J. Horner, of Somerset; Colonel Chill W. Hazzard, of Washington, and Colonel N. A, McKown, of Wyoming.

In the resolutions, which were adopted with fervid applause, after congratulating the country on the heroism of its young soldiers who are now in the field, and warmly endorsing President McKinley for his conduct of the war, the association declared as follows:

"That, in the coming election, we pledge our hearty and unanimous support to our comrades, as well as their associates upon the Republican ticket, and thus show by our votes that those who stood by our country's flag and defended it in the hour of need have not been forgotten by a grateful people, and that such sons our commonwealth delights to honor.

"That it is the sense of the veterans of the war of the rebellion, and we believe it to be the judgment of all the patriotic citizens of this commonwealth, that, as in the year 1864, so now the soldiers in the field should have the right to vote, and our state officials should early take the necessary steps to have this privilege accorded every soldier and sailor now in the service of the country.

"In 1864 the Democratic party of this state declared that the legislation allowing our soldiers and sailors in the field to vote was unconstitutional, and in support of that declaration the present Democratic candidate for governor, Hon. George A. Jenks, by his voice and influence, showed that he was in complete accord with the leaders of his party, and he ought not, therefore, receive political support from those who believe in the justice of that measure to the men then serving their country on land and sea.

"That, as survivors of the war of the rebellion, we call upon our comrades and fellow citizens to cast their votes at the coming election for the Republican ticket, in order that this great patriotic state shall have a full Republican delegation in congress, and a Republican legislature, so that it shall become a matter of record that Pennsylvania is arrayed on the side of right, justice, humanity and prosperity, thus saying to the country at large that the people may continue to rely on Republican principles as the means by which the nation, under the wise leadership of President McKinley and his advisers, may continue on its onward march of progress."

Speeches in the line of the resolutions were made by General James W. Latta, ex-Lieutenant Governor William T. Davies, General B. Franklin Fisher, Congressman Thad Mahan and others, and a campaign committee of 15 was provided for, to see to it that the work done with so much effect for McKinley in '96, and by the parent organization—the old "Boys in Blue"—as far back as 1866, shall be repeated this fall.

Here in Philadelphia, whose big vote is always a matter of general state interest, the significant development of the week just closed is the decisive evidence that the factional differences which have split up the party for over three years have been wiped away. It's as safe as a bet on McKinley's reelection that there will be only one Republican local ticket this fall, with the whole party behind it.

GEORGE H. WELSHONS.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used to-day for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstinate coughs. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

When you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores, for burns. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Sabbath School Convention.

The Sabbath school convention held in the U. B. church Trough Creek valley, August 3 and 4 was called to order by brother George S. Baker at 2 P. M.

After singing the "Roll Call" and reading the 90th Psalm and invocation by the president, the address of welcome was delivered by Dr. A. J. Hamilton, of Cassville, who spoke in behalf of the citizens of Trough Creek and the kind hospitality which characterizes the people of this vale in welcoming visiting strangers to their homes and of the grand and noble work which is being done for mankind in the Sunday school. Response by Rev. L. B. Fasick, of Orbisonia.

First topic for discussion "Organization—Methods and Importance," opened by Rev. R. S. Woodward, of Mapleton, followed by Rev. R. L. Erhart, Rev. L. B. Fasick, Dr. Hamilton and Rev. Hall, of Cassville.

Second topic, "Superintendent—Qualifications and Duties," by Rev. J. F. Glass, of Cassville, and further discussed by Revs. Erhart, Hall, Fasick, Woodward and Dr. Hamilton.

The question box was opened by the president and quite a number of questions were asked and answered to the satisfaction of the convention.

Convention adjourned to meet at 7.30 P. M.

Wednesday evening session opened with song service by the Latta Grove choir, followed by devotional services conducted by B. F. Mierley, of Calvin.

Then the subject of "Some Reforms in the Sunday School that are Practicable," was opened by Rev. Hall who spoke at length of many reforms that would be very good and profitable, followed by Revs. Woodward, J. C. Young, of Three Springs, Fasick, Andujar, of Cassville, Glass and Erhart.

"The Greatness of Sunday School Work" was very ably opened by Rev. Fasick followed by Woodward and Erhart.

A song was rendered by the Latta Grove choir.

The president appointed Rev. R. S. Woodward, Jackson L. Grove and J. C. Shaffer committee on resolutions to report Thursday afternoon session.

Thursday morning session opened with devotional service by L. B. Fasick. Subject for the opening, "How to secure a full Attendance at the opening of the School," opened by Rev. M. Andujar, followed by Fasick, Erhart, Baker and Shaffer.

"The Pastors Relations to the Sunday School," was opened by Rev. Erhart and discussed by Fasick, Woodward, Shaffer, Mierley, Glass and Peter Rickabaugh.

Singing, "All Hail."

"How to Reach Those Who do not Attend Sunday School?" This topic was assigned to Rev. J. C. Young. In his remarks he thought one of the best ways was to go after the people personally and impress upon them the importance of their attendance and work. The speaker was followed by J. L. Grove, Fasick, Glass and Shaffer.

Question box was called up and a large number of practical questions were answered to the satisfaction of the convention.

Thursday afternoon session convened at 2 o'clock and was called to order by the president. Rev. Erhart led the devotional services.

Rev. Fasick discussed the topic assigned to Rev. Campbell, viz.: "The Object of Sunday School," and further discussed by Young, J. L. Grove, L. W. Pheasant, esq., and Erhart.

The convention moved that the topic that was assigned to Rev. Kahler be taken up. "The Coming Sunday School," was opened by Dr. Hamilton and followed by Fasick, Hall and Young.

"How to Create Enthusiasm for Sunday School Work" was opened by P. L. Rickabaugh, followed by Woodward and Baker.

In the absence of W. G. Ewing his topic was assigned to J. C. Shaffer. "How the Sunday School May Help Save the Nation." This subject created much interest. J. C. Young and Rev. Fasick speaking at length.

The committee on resolutions made the following report:

Resolved, that the convention extend thanks to the Latta Grove choir for their help and for the most excellent music.

Resolved, further that this convention desires to express its gratitude and thanks for the help extended from the visiting pastors and delegates.

Resolved, that the thanks of the convention be extended to the citizens of Trough Creek valley for their loyal co-operation and for their hospitality in entertaining the friends and strangers from distant parts of the county.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as he ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at B. O'Connor & Sons' store. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.

Special Nine-Day Excursion to Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, or Long Branch via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those desiring to visit the great Ocean Grove Camp Meeting, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, on August 24, sell excursion tickets to Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, or Long Branch from stations named below at the very low rates quoted.

These tickets will be good for passage to Philadelphia on train indicated, thence on regular trains leaving Broad Street Station at 3.30 and 4.08 p. m. that day to destination.

	Train Leaves.		Rate.
Altoona.....	Leave..	7.15 A. M.	$8 00
Bellwood.....	.....	7.30 "	7 75
Tyrone.....	.....	7.48 "	7 35
Spruce Creek.....	.....	8.05 "	7 35
Petersburg.....	.....	8.17 "	7 25
Huntingdon.....	.....	8.30 "	7 10
Mill Creek.....	.....	8.41 "	7 00
Mapleton.....	.....	8.47 "	7 00
Mt. Union.....	.....	8.53 "	6 75
Newton Hamilton .. .	.....	8.58 "	6 50
McVeytown.....	.....	9.15 "	6 25
Lewistown Junction.	.....	9.35 "	6 00
Mifflin.....	.....	9.55 "	5 65
Port Royal.....	.....	9.59 "	5 50
Thompsontown.....	.....	10.14 "	5 25
Millerstown.....	.....	10.22 "	5 25
Newport.....	.....	10.32 "	5 00
Duncannon.....	.....	10.54 "	4 60
Marysville.....	.....	11.07 "	4 50
Harrisburg...	Arrive..	11.25 "	4 50
Harrisburg...	Leave...	11.40 "	
Philadelphia.....	Arrive..	3.00 P. M.	.....

Tickets will be good for return passage on regular trains until September 1, inclusive, and will permit of stop-off at Philadelphia within limit. 8-10-2t

More than twenty million free samples of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in it's merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for DeWitt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds. You will not be disappointed with DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Reduced Rates to Grangers' Picnic at Williams' Grove via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the accommodation of persons desiring to attend this interesting picnic and exhibition the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from August 27 to September 3, good to return until September 5, inclusive, *at rate of one fare for the round trip*, from principal stations between East Liberty and Bryn Mawr; on the Northern Central Railway north of and including Lutherville, and on the Philadelphia and Erie Railway Division east of and including Waterford.

For information in regard to train service and specific rates application should be made to ticket agents.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad Railroad for Mt. Gretna Farmers' Exposition.

From August 15 to 19, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, for the above occasion, round-trip tickets to Mount Gretna and return *at rate of one fare for the round trip*, from principal stations between East Liberty and Bryn Mawr; on the Northern Central Railway north of and including Lutherville, and on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division east of and including Waterford. These tickets will be valid for return passage until August 22, inclusive.

For information in regard to train service and specific rates application should be made to ticket agents. 8-17-1t.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

END OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

Peace Protocol Signed by Secretary Day and Ambassador Cambon in the Presence of President McKinley.

HISTORIC SCENE IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

Imperative Orders Cabled to Cuba, Porto Rico and Manila to Stop Bloodshed.

Spain Yields to Our Ultimatum—Peace Commissioners Appointed Forthwith to Make a Treaty, Which Madrid Thinks Will Be Ratified by the Cortes Without Difficulty—Spanish Troops to Evacuate Forts, American Forces to Occupy Them—Porto Rico Ours—The Blockade of Cuba, Porto Rico and Manila Raised—Orders Immediately Issued to United States Naval and Military Commanders to Cease Hostilities—Work on the Treaty—Not More Than Five Commissioners on Each Side, to Meet in Paris by Oct. 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The war between the United States and Spain, which was formally declared to exist by Congress at 3 o'clock on the morning of April 21 last, was practically ended at 4.23 o'clock Friday afternoon, when Secretary Day and M. Cambon, French Ambassador representing Spain, affixed their signatures to duplicate copies of a protocol establishing a basis upon which the two countries, acting through their respective commissioners, could negotiate terms of peace. Immediately following the execution of the protocol President McKinley signed a proclamation

SECRETARY OF STATE DAY.

(Who signed the protocol in behalf of the United States.)

declaring the existence of an armistice, and, pursuant to a provision of the protocol, orders were transmitted at once to General Miles in Porto Rico, to General Shafter in Cuba, and to General Merritt in the Philippines, and to Admiral Dewey at Manila and Admirals Sampson and Watson at Guantanamo, to cease hostilities; and to Admiral Howell at Key West, in command of the blockading fleet, to raise the blockade of Cuban and Porto Rican ports. The orders also include the liberating of the port of Manila from the blockade that has been maintained there by Admiral Dewey since May 1. Copies of the proclamation were sent to our Ambassadors and Ministers in South America, and notification of the signing of the protocol was sent to all other diplomatic representatives of the United States.

The full text of the protocol was not made public. It is a document of about 1200 words, and some of the provisions withheld, it is believed, relate to matters concerning which it is deemed expedient for the present to maintain in reserve.

The Protocol.

The protocol provides:

1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

4. That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated, and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than October 1.

6. On the signing of the protocol, hostilities will be suspended and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

The President Declares an Armistice.

The proclamation declaring the existence of an armistice reads:

"By the President of the United States of America:

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, By a protocol concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and his Excellency Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France at Washington, respectively representing for this

THE VICTORS.

purpose the Government of the United States and the Government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and,

"Whereas, It is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces:

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third. WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"By the President. WILLIAM R. DAY, Secretary of State."

Suspension of Hostilities Ordered.

The armistice proclamation was followed at once by orders from the War Department to the several commanding Generals in the field directing that all military operations be suspended. Practically identical cablegrams were sent to Major-General Miles in Porto Rico, Major-General Shafter in Santiago and Major-General Merritt in the Philippines. This is the text of the message to General Miles:

"ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 12, 1898.

"Major-General Miles, Ponce, Porto Rico:

"The President directs that all military operations against the enemy be suspended. Peace negotiations are nearing completion, a protocol having been signed by representatives of the two countries. You will inform the commander of the Spanish forces in Porto Rico of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt.

"By order Secretary of War.

"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General."

SIGNING THE PROTOCOL.

Simplicity of the Formalities at the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—With simplicity in keeping with democratic institutions, the war which has raged between

M. JULES CAMBON.

(French Ambassador who signed the protocol as the Representative of Spain.)

Spain and the United States for a period of three months and twenty days was quietly terminated at 4.23 o'clock Friday afternoon, when Secretary Day, for the United States, and M. Cambon, for Spain, in the presence of President McKinley, signed a protocol which will form the basis of a definite treaty of peace.

The protocols were signed at the request of the President in the Cabinet room at the Executive Mansion. There were present the President, William R. Day, Secretary of State; John B. Moore, Assistant Secretary of State; A. A. Adee, Second Assistant Secretary of State, and Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State. At four o'clock the French Ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, was announced. He was accompanied by his secretary, M. Eugene Thiebaut.

They were conducted to the library, where they had conducted the negotiations with the President and Secretary Day, and here they were met by Judge Day and escorted to the Cabinet room, where they were welcomed by the President.

There was no delay in proceeding with the work at hand. As soon as the gentlemen had greeted one another, Messrs Cridler and Thiebaut compared the copies of the protocol that has been prepared, and, finding them satisfactorily engrossed, they were placed on the table preparatory to being signed. The document had been prepared in duplicate; the text ran in parallel columns, one being English, the other French. In one copy the English version occupied the first column; in the other the French came first. The latter was first signed, "M. Jules Cambon" appearing on the upper line and "William R. Day" on the lower. The signatures to the other copy were reversed, that of Secretary Day coming first and that of M. Cambon last. This copy will go into the archives of the State Department; the other M. Cambon carried away to transmit to Paris, whence it will reach Madrid, its final resting place.

The writing was done upon the table around which the members of the Cabinet sit during their sessions, at the place allotted to Secretary Long, whose chair was occupied in turn by M. Cambon and Secretary Day. The act of signing was witnessed by the President, who rose from his seat at the other end of the table as M. Cambon sat down.

The President, as soon as the protocol had been signed expressed his great satisfaction at the completion of the ceremony. To M. Cambon and to M. Thiebaut he extended his thanks in an earnest, impressive way for their active and sympathetic co-operation in bringing so speedily and successfully to their present stage the efforts looking to a resumption of peace between the two countries. M. Cambon returned his thanks for the warmth and evident sincerity of the President's greeting, and expressed his own pleasure at being able to participate in such an auspicious event.

Congratulations were exchanged among all those present, and after President McKinley had signed the proclamation announcing the existence of an armistice, which he did within two minutes after the protocol had been signed, a short period of relaxation and refreshment followed. Souvenirs of the event were secured by several members of the party, Assistant Secretary Moore getting the pen used by the signatories to the protocol.

The pen to be used in signing the proclamation directing a suspension of hostilities was handed to the President by M. Thiebaut, who remarked that he desired to retain it as a momento of the occasion, and the President received it, expressing pleasure at the part played by M. Thiebaut in the peace negotiations.

Before the party dispersed the Secretary of War, General Alger, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen and Adjutant-General Corbin, who had been invited to be present, called and joined in the felicitations.

CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Hostilities begun, April 21, 1898.
Peace proposal accepted, August 2, 1898.
Protocol signed, August 12.
Number of days of actual war, 113.
Cost in lives to Spain, about 11,000 killed. (No official report of Spanish casualties published.)
Cost to the United States, about 253 men killed and about 1324 men wounded.
What we lost: The Maine, with 266 men.
What Spain lost: Montojo's fleet, Cervera's fleet, Cuba, Porto Rico, one of the Ladrones and possibly the Philippines.
Strength of the United States Army when war was declared, 27,532 men.
Strength now, 278,500 men.
Strength of United States Navy when war was declared: Battleships and cruisers, 14; monitors, 19; unarmored steel vessels, 16; gunboats, 19; torpedo boats, 23.
Strength now: Battle ships and cruisers, 39; monitors, 19; unarmored steel vessels, 31; gun boats, 25; torpedo boats, 25; special craft, 45.
May 1, Dewey destroys Spanish fleet at Manila.
May 19, Cervera's fleet reaches Santiago.
June 22, Shafter's army lands at Baiquiri.
July 3, Cervera's fleet destroyed.
July 14, Santiago surrenders.
July 26, Miles lands at Guanica.
July 29, Ponce surrenders.

SPAIN'S VIEW OF PEACE.

Government Preparing to Meet Any Uprising That May Arise.

MADRID, Spain (By Cable).—The protocol having been signed, the Government is now considering the domestic situation for the best means of allaying the excitement and propagating the idea that Spain's surrender is not so complete as indicated.

In order to allay public feeling Spain has caused the publication of a semi-official note expressing the hope that the Philippines will remain under Spanish sovereignty, and that the armies in Cuba and Porto Rico will be permitted to depart honorably.

The Liberal, one of the most influential papers in Spain, however, admits that Spain's mission in the New World is completely ended.

A QUADRUPLE LYNCHING.

Three Men and One Woman Hanged by a Mob.

AWFUL TRAGEDY IN ARKANSAS.

The Victims Had Killed J. T. Orr, of Clarendon, Ark., and Were in Jail With Mrs. Orr—The Latter Took Poison and Died in Her Cell—She Had Instigated the Murder—Swift Revenge.

LITTLE Rock, Ark. (Special).—Mob law in this State has reached its strangest climax. Over in Clarendon the body of a woman dangles from a mill tramway. She met her fate early Wednesday morning at the hands of a band of lynchers as did three men. The victims, all colored, were accused of murder.

While the lynchers were yet at their work, within sight and sound of the jail, another tragedy was occurring within its walls. The young and beautiful widow of the murdered man, herself accused of complicity with the colored men in the crime, was dying, a suicide from poisen.

John T. Orr was a well-known young hardware merchant of Clarendon. He was a member of the church choir, his wife being the organist. There was choir practice last Friday night, and the Orrs attended. Of course, the implication, unnatural as it seems, is that even then the crime was formulated; that while they took part together in a service sacred in its intent, the woman knew of the purpose of the assassin.

They went home together, the Orrs, and he, back in his own house, mixed himself a glass of lemonade. Some one crept up to the window as he stood with the glass in his hand and shot him down. He died the following day.

Events followed quickly then, and in two days the verdict of the inquest named the wife as the instigator of the crime, and Miss Rachel Morris, a young Jewess; Manse Castle, Will Sanders, Dennis Ricard, Rilla Weaver and Susie Jacobs, the latter all colored, as accomplices.

Castle was arrested Sunday, and barely escaped lynching Sunday night. The mob had already gathered to swing him up and would undoubtedly have carried out their plan but for the earnest appeal in behalf of law and order made by Judge Thomas.

Castle was accused of firing the shot that killed Orr, but he denied his guilt. According to his story, one of the colored women involved in the case had told him that Mrs. Orr wanted her husband killed and would pay $200 to have the deed done.

Castle agreed to the proposition, but later weakened and turned the job over to Ricard. Ricard likewise denied his guilt, and accused Castle.

The colored woman in the case had been employed as cook and servant in the Orr household, and it was shown at the inquest that they had simply acted as agents of Mrs. Orr in securing a man to do the murder.

After the arrest of Mrs. Orr and the five accomplices Mrs. Orr made a confession. She admitted that she had said to her cook that she had wished her husband dead and that she would be willing to give $200 to anybody to kill him. But she said that this was uttered while in a fit of anger, and that she was innocent of any criminal intention. Her husband abused her, she said, and once struck her, and she, being high temper herself, sometimes said things in anger that she did not mean.

All day there were threats about lynching the accused, and when it became noised about that Mrs. Orr had attempted suicide and was dying there was no restraining the mob. They went about their work orderly enough for all that, advancing quietly upon the jail not long after midnight.

Not a word was spoken unnecessarily, and not a shot was fired. Three hundred citizens marched to the jail and took the keys from Deputy Sheriff Frank Milwee. A committee of the mob went inside the jail and brought out the prisoners.

They took them to the old mill near the river, a few hundred yards from the jail, strung them up and attached this placard to their dead bodies:

"This is the penalty for murder."

Foiled a Kentucky Mob.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky. (Special).—A mob of 150 men came to the jail here soon after midnight Tuesday night with the intention of lynching four colored prisoners. Their names are Gideon Haddox, Frank Barker, Lee Hardin, and Henry Perry. They are accused of killing Sam Gordon. Fortunately, the jailer had been apprised of the mob's coming, and managed to smuggle out the prisoners just before their arrival, sending them away under a strong guard. The mob took the keys and searched the jail. They left with the threat that they would get the prisoners yet.

GOVERNOR BRIGGS DEAD.

North Dakota Executive Succumbs to Consumption at Bismarck.

BISMARCK, N. D. (Special).—Governor Frank A. Briggs, of North Dakota, died of consumption. Governor Briggs was elected two years ago to be Chief Executive, having previously been Auditor.

He was a young man, and very popular, but his health was much broken, and he was compelled to spend several months in California seeking to recuperate. Before going to North Dakota he was a resident of Minneapolis.

Last year he announced that because of his ill-health he would not be a candidate for renomination at the Republican State Convention, but as his condition seemed to improve, his friends urged his candidacy. However, the day before the recent State Convention it was announced finally that he would not be a candidate.

Promotions in the Navy.

President McKinley has decided upon the rewards for the chief officers who took part in the naval battle off Santiago on July 3. Sampson is promoted eight numbers. Schley is promoted six numbers, and both are made Rear-Admiral. Captain Clark will be promoted one number more than the other Captains, and Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright goes up more numbers than any other officer, which makes him a commander.

Dr. Hatch Sentenced to be Hanged.

Dr. John Ralph Hatch, of Ossipee, N. H., was sentenced to be hanged on August 11, 1899, in the prison at Concord, by Judge Bloodgett, in the Special Sessions of the Carroll County Supreme Judicial Court. The crime for which he was convicted was the murder of his wife, Fannie A. Hatch, on September 11, 1897, by poisoning.

Drums in European Armies.

Drums, which are now used throughout the British Army, were first introduced into Europe by the Saracens. The fife was introdued into the English Army by the Duke of Cumberland in 1745. The Guards were the first corps to adopt it.

More than a third of the French crown jewels have been bought by Americans.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The average person wears nearly fourteen pounds of clothing.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The Victoria Cross carries with it a life pension of $250 a year.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

The average marrying age of a Frenchman is thirty years.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The Italians carry their money, together with their passports, in long tin tubes.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. ABBOTT, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

Argentina owes its name to the silvery reflections of its rivers.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

The only wild quadruped in Iceland is the fox.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Geysers, or spouting springs, are found in every part of Iceland.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The Sultan possesses no crown, coronation being unknown in Turkey.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

The number of churches in Chicago has grown from 157 in 1870 to 633.

Warm Weather

Weakness is quickly overcome by the toning and blood enriching qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine cures that tired feeling almost as quickly as the sun dispels the morning mist. It also cures pimples, boils, salt rheum, scrofula and all other troubles originating in bad, impure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

Go to your grocer to-day and get a 15c. package of

Grain-O

It takes the place of coffee at ¼ the cost. Made from pure grains it is nourishing and healthful.

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

HEAD ACHE

"Both my wife and myself have been using CASCARETS and they are the best medicine we have ever had in the house. Last week my wife was frantic with headache for two days, she tried some of your CASCARETS, and they relieved the pain in her head almost immediately. We both recommend Cascarets." CHAS. STEDEFORD, Pittsburg Safe & Deposit Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 317

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

MONTAUK A TENTED CITY

Victorious Army Arrives From Cuba to Recuperate From Its Campaign.

ROUGH RIDERS ON NATIVE SOIL.

Five Transports Arrived From Cuba With 4000 Troops—Colonel Roosevelt and General Wheeler in Good Health—A Description of the Camp—Regulations For the Landing of the Soldiers.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk, L. I. (Special).—Little by little a great camp is growing out of the confusion here. Train after train is coming in as fast as possible on a single track railroad, and they bear troops, baggage and horses. While everything still appears to be in the utmost confusion, order is slowly being evolved. The Sixth cavalry is now established in its permanent camp, and the other regiments are moving to their proper locations and getting settled as fast as they possibly can.

The great cry now is for wagons to transport the material. Everything here is four miles. It is four miles to headquarters, four miles to a hotel (if you can can call the farmhouse a hotel), four miles to the station—everything you want is four miles or more away.

Four more Government transports, besides the Gate City, which was the first to arrive from Cuban waters, the St. Louis, Vigilancia, Miami and Matteawan, carrying an aggregate of over 3000 officers and men who have seen service in Cuba, have arrived, and there are now nearly 4000 soldiers at this place.

"On the Miami were Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, General "Joe" Wheeler, Lieutenant "Joe" Wheeler, Jr., and 680 officers and men of the rough riders. When this transport arrived she was at once boarded by Dr. Magruder, who merely desired to know the condition of the men on board. He reported that there was no infectious disease on the Miami, only thirty-four men being sick with malaria, dysentery, and minor ills.

Every man will receive a bath and a new complete outfit of clothing before he is allowed to leave the vessel. As fast as a man is bathed and disinfected he will be transferred to a barge, and when she has a full load on board the troops will be landed at the Quarantine Station. They will be at once placed in the detention camp and watched for five days as closely as possible. Not a man will be allowed to leave the camp, nor will anyone be allowed to enter. Provisions will be deposited at the dead line, and the quarantined men will fetch them.

It is a sore disappointment to the relatives and friends of the men to be compelled to wait five days before they will be permitted to shake hands with their dear ones, but no exceptions will be made under any circumstances, and the period of incubation will have to lapse before even a telegram or letter can leave the detention camp.

The main camp site lies on a crescent-shaped plain upon the very edge of the ocean, and is backed by a long ridge of bowlder-strewn dunes which form the rock line of Montauk Point, and are known as Rocky Ridge. Upon the top of the tallest of the dunes there lies to-day the ruins of an old stone fort. It is upon Fort Plain that the camp is being laid out over the graves of the white men and Indians who fought and fell in the early race wars of eastern Long Island.

Colonel Forwood, in speaking of the regulations that are to exist in quarantine, says that there will be four divisions of camps. One division will be known as the detention camp, the second as the camp for suspects, the third as the yellow fever camp, and the fourth as the general camp.

The camp will accommodate 25,000 men and 5000 horses. The infantry will occupy the crescent plain; the cavalry a plateau as near the ocean as the plain, but one mile to the eastward, while further east still will be the camp of detention for quarantine purposes.

SCENES AT CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK POINT, L. I., SHOWING THE LIGHT HOUSE, THE LANDING PIER AND FRESH POND BAY, AROUND WHICH THE TROOPS ARE ENCAMPED.

LAST BATTLE OF THE WAR.

Forces Under General Schwan Rout the Spaniards at Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

PONCE, PORTO RICO (By Cable).—General Schwan's fight at Mayaguez, which resulted in the capture of the city, was a stirring one.

Six companies of the First Kentucky, Troop A, of the Fifth cavalry, Anderson's and Thorpe's batteries of light artillery and the Eleventh infantry all took part in the engagement.

The fight became general, and the Spanish loss was heavy. The enemy was dislodged by the artillery and chased by the cavalry. It is thought the Spaniards numbered two thousand.

In all previous engagements in Porto Rico only seventeen of our men have been wounded. In this fight seventeen fell, including two who were killed.

General Schwan and his men were welcomed with wild acclaim by the residents of the place. The Spanish troops, after their engagement with General Schwan's advance guard in the morning, retreated from Mayaguez, permitting our troops to take peaceful possession.

As soon as the Spanish flag had been lowered and the Stars and Stripes raised over the city General Schwan took possession of the custom house, opened the port, and set the place in order. In all of this work he met with little trouble.

ALL SWEPT TO DEATH.

Heavy Loss of Life in Cloudburst in Eastern Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (Special).—The most destructive cloudburst in the history of East Tennessee occurred in Hawkins County a few days ago. Just before daylight, while the few inhabitants at Grassy Fork, on Beech Creek, were asleep, a heavy shock resembling that of an earthquake was felt. It was followed by a terrible roar, and a heavy cloud containing millions of gallons of water burst on the sides of the narrow valley.

Most of the people escaped, but lost their houses. The family of William Figon, consisting of husband, wife and twelve children, seven girls and five boys, was asleep in a double log cabin. This turned over and was torn to pieces. Figon had started to a nearby farmhouse on a business trip, and escaped. His wife and children were thrown among the rough drift, most of them being badly mangled. All their bodies have been recovered, the last ones being found four miles away.

John Arwood, a bachelor, and his aged mother, who lived two miles below the Figon family, heard the rush of water and started to escape. They yelled for help. Just as assistance was in sight they were washed under the water with a tangled mass of buildings, driftwood and domestic animals. Their bodies have not been found.

Sam Henry, a robust herder, after years of economy, had erected a picturesque mountain home in the valley. Recently he placed his bride therein. Both were drowned.

The source of Beech Creek is in Clinch Mountain, near the Virginia border, and in a section thinly populated.

Soon after the cloudburst on this stream there was another and larger one on the opposite side of the mountain. No families lived in its pathway, and the loss was mostly in timber. For miles down the valley no vegetation or fruit is left. No buildings are standing and the territory covered by the torrent presents a ragged, weird waste, from which many thousand dollars worth of property was swept.

SAFETY FOUND IN DEATH.

Girl Leaps Into the Sea to Escape an Assailant.

WESTERLY, R. I. (Special).—The arraignment of H. C. Schooley, of San Francisco, at Westerly, R. I., charged with assault upon Maria A. Flynn, disclosed the facts of a sensational drowning at Ocean Pier, Watch Hill, of which the woman mentioned in the charge against Schooley was the victim.

From the evidence obtained by the authorities, it appears that the young woman, who was employed at the Ocean House as a laundress, met Schooley. An appointment was made to meet again in the evening, and the arrangement was carried out.

At about 10.40 o'clock p. m. the attention of guests of the Larkin House was attracted toward the pier by a scream, "Save me!" and a splash. Those who heard it rushed out, but before they could be of assistance the life-saving crew appeared in their boat and the body of the girl was soon found. It was too late to save her life. She was twenty-three years of age, and her home is believed to be in New York.

The life-saving men had been summoned by Schooley himself, who made no attempt to conceal the fact that he was with Miss Flynn on the pier. He also admitted that he had had a struggle with the young woman. Suddenly, he said, she abandoned the struggle, and, without warning, sprang away, and with a scream jumped from the pier.

Schooley is a trick bicycle rider. When arraigned he pleaded not guilty and was held in $5000 for the October term of the Court of Common Pleas. Not being able to furnish bail he was taken to Kingston Jail.

LAST NAVAL FIGHT.

Bombarded Manzanillo While Peace Was Being Arranged.

Manzanillo, on the south coast of Santiago province, west of Santiago de Cuba, was bombarded for over twelve hours, beginning Friday at about 3.30 in the afternoon, when the second-rate protected cruiser Newark lay 5000 yards off shore and threw six-inch shells, and the gunboat Suwanee, the Osceola, Hist and Alvarado, at ranges of from 600 to 800 yards, swept the shore batteries with the four-inch guns, six-pounders and smaller guns. The active bombardment lasted an hour and a half until five o'clock, when there was a lull for an hour. After that the Newark used six-inch guns every half hour through the night.

At 4.15 p. m. it was thought that a white flag was seen flying on a Spanish gunboat that was lying close to the front of the town. The American gunboats moved in, the Alvarado flying a white flag. The order to cease firing had been given. When the gunboats were about 500 yards from the shore the Suwanee grounded.

Suddenly the whole water front was ablaze with the fire from the Spaniards, and a number of shots were fired from the blockhouses. The Americans answered fiercely.

No one was hurt on the gunboats, but much indignation was expressed because of the Spaniards firing on the white flag.

Next morning the city was all aflutter with white flags and the Spaniards came out with a message from Greely that the protocol had been signed. The Spaniards say we killed six men, wounded seventeen and destroyed sixty-five houses.

A Woman Politician.

A woman, Mrs. Gibson Clark, headed the delegation from Cheyenne to the Wyoming Democratic State Convention.

Ever Have a Dog Bother You

When riding a wheel, making you wonder for a few minutes whether or not you are to get a fall and a broken neck? Wouldn't you have given a small farm just then for some means of driving off the beast? A few drops of ammonia shot from a Liquid Pistol would do it effectually and still not permanently injure the animal. Such pistols sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by New York Union Supply Co., 135 Leonard St., New York City. Every bicyclist at times wishes he had one.

The salary of a captain of a transatlantic liner is $5000 a year. The wages of the men are $21 per month.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Belgium is about the combined size of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

"Talking Quaker."

It is no easy matter for a novice to talk "Quaker" fluently. The tongue becomes confused with the triple choice of pronouns and flaps hopelessly around the palate. I well remember my clumsy effort to engage in conversation with a farmer whom I met near Chester. When I happened upon him, he was sitting on a fence, vacantly staring at a cream-colored cow in the adjacant field. I at once defined him to be a "Friend" in undress, and determined to delight the old fellow and amuse myself by carrying on a skillful dialogue in his own idiom. This is how I succeeded:

"How do thee do, sir? Is—that is—are thee meditating?" If he was delighted he controlled his emotion admirably. All he did was to gape and inquire: "Hey?"

"The fields, the birds, the flowers," I pleasantly pursued, "are enough to bring thou dreams—I mean dreams to thou."

He was looking at me now, and critically. I felt that my syntax had been very idiotic instead of idiomatic; so, wiping the sweat from my brow and hat, I eyed him calmly and observed: "Those cows, are they thy's—or thee's—that is, thou's hang it, I mean thine's?"

It was very fortunate. He crawled down from the fence, and as he ambled away muttered, indignantly: "Go to Bedlam! I'm a farmer, but, but, thank heaven, I'm not a loonatic."—Tid-Bits.

Up to 1860 Paris, France, got nearly all its water from the Seine, which became more and more foul and dangerous to health, owing to increase of population and towns along the upper river.

COULD NOT SLEEP.

Mrs. Pinkham Relieved Her of All Her Troubles.

Mrs. MADGE BABCOCK, 176 Second St., Grand Rapids, Mich., had ovarian trouble with its attendant aches and pains, now she is well. Here are her own words:

"Your Vegetable Compound has made me feel like a new person. Before I began taking it I was all run down, felt tired and sleepy most of the time, had pains in my back and side, and such terrible headaches all the time, and could not sleep well nights. I also had ovarian trouble. Through the advice of a friend I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and since taking it all troubles have gone. My monthly sickness used to be so painful, but have not had the slightest pain since taking your medicine. I cannot praise your Vegetable Compound too much. My husband and friends see such a change in me. I look so much better and have some color in my face."

Mrs. Pinkham invites women who are ill to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice, which is freely offered.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

FALL DRESS GOODS

Australian Fleece—The lightest, warmest fabric known for dresses, wrappers, shirt-waists, etc.; 27 inches wide; 12½ cts. per yard. Expressage prepaid. Send six cents in stamps to the **Textile Novelty Co., 78 Elm St., New York,** for samples of their entire line. If you are unable to find these goods in your retail store we will supply you from our mill direct.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN REPLYING TO ADVTS. NYNU—33

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THE COLUMBIA CHAINLESS MAKES HILL CLIMBING EASY
COLUMBIAS ARE STANDARD FOR CHAIN MACHINES.
HARTFORDS Next Best.
Other Models at Low Prices.
Catalogue Free.
STANDARD OF THE WORLD
POPE MFG CO. HARTFORD, CONN.
ART CATALOGUE OF COLUMBIA BICYCLES BY MAIL TO ANY ADDRESS FOR ONE TWO CENT STAMP.

TRY JOHNSON'S Happy Pills.

A MALARIA GERM MAGNIFIED.

The History of JOHNSON'S HAPPY PILLS,
For Malaria, Chills and Fever, and Liver Complaints, is unparalleled in the annals of a medicine.
THEY CURE. NO MERCURY.
THE HAPPY MEDICINE CO.,
West New Brighton, S. I.,
Borough of Richmond, N.Y.

BICYCLISTS NEED A
LIQUID PISTOL
SHOOTS WATER, AMMONIA, OR OTHER LIQUID.

50 CTS.
50c. FUN
NOT A TOY
PROTECTION AGAINST DOGS OR MEN, WITHOUT KILLING OR MAIMING. LOTS OF FUN TO BE HAD WITH IT.

It is a weapon which protects bicyclists against vicious dogs and foot-pads; travelers against robbers and toughs; homes against thieves and tramps, and is adapted to many other situations.

It does not kill or injure; it is perfectly safe to handle; makes no noise or smoke; breaks no law and creates no lasting regrets, as does the bullet pistol. It simply and amply protects, by compelling the foe to give undivided attention to himself for awhile instead of to the intended victim.

It is the only real weapon which protects and also makes fun, laughter and lots of it; it shoots, not once, but many times without reloading; and will protect by its appearance in time of danger, although loaded only with liquid. It does not get out of order; is durable, handsome, and nickel plated. Sent boxed and post-paid by mail with full directions how to use for 50c in 2c. Postage Stamps, Post-office Money Order, or Express Money Order.

NEW YORK UNION SUPPLY CO., 135 Leonard St., New York.

Do You Know That There is Science in Neatness?
Be Wise and Use
SAPOLIO

6% GOLD BONDS,

Payable semi-annually at the Globe Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.

These bonds are a first mortgage upon the entire plant, including buildings, land and other property of an Industrial Company located close to Chicago.

The Company has been established for many years, is well known and doing a large and increasing business.

The officers of the Company are men of high reputation, esteemed for their honesty and business ability. They have made so great a success of this business that the bonds of this Company are rarely ever offered for sale.

A few of these bonds came into our hands during the hard times from parties who had purchased them several years ago. We offer them in issues of $100.00 each for $80.00 and accrued interest.

For security and a large interest rate these Industrial Bonds are recommended as being among the best.

First-class bonds and securities of all kinds bought and sold.

KENDALL & WHITLOCK, BANKERS AND BROKERS,
52 Exchange Place, New York.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

"Our Country, right or wrong; may she always be right, but right or wrong our country."

THREE SPRINGS.

Our town was represented at Walnut Grove and Wells' Valley campmeetings last Sunday.

George Posten, of Smith valley, visited friends and relatives at this place Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Arra V. Bock, who is engaged with Mrs. T. A. Weight, is at home attending Walnut Grove campmeeting.

B. F. Rineheart and family returned to their home at Philipsburg, after several weeks' sojourn among relatives at this place and vicinity.

Clay Park, our new hardware merchant, is duing a hustling business in buggies and spring wagons, having sold three buggies and two spring wagons in the last few days.

The train enroute to Newton Hamilton camp last Sunday was so heavily ladened with passengers that the flews stuck out of the car rools. If we were not mistaken in our count there were nine passengers on the train when it passed through this place.

A number of persons employed at the coal mines at Robertsdale and Woodvale have quit work, claiming that they cannot make wages working after the iron diggers. Most of the families have moved away from the place and the mines are not being operated to a very great extent at present, and it is not expected that they will be unless the present scale of wages is changed.

Fire was discovered in the store building belonging to Henry B. Locke and located at Dublin Mills on last Saturday night. The discovery was made by Dr. Bernhardt, who lives just across the street from the store building, about ten o'clock, when he gave the alarm and all of the near residents responded in person and the fire was soon under control. The entire stock of merchandise was burned and damaged together with considerable damage to the building. The fire started in the store room and burnt a large hole in the floor when the stove dropped through to the cellar. The fire also eat its way through into the dining room of the dwelling and did considerable amount of damage to the carpet, chairs, etc. At the time of the fire Mr. Locke and his family were at Walnut Grove campmeeting. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary nature. It was discovered that the screen over one of the windows in the back end of the building had been cut out of the frame and that entrance was gained at this place. It is supposed by some that the store had been entered by burglars and the fire started to cover their deed. Loss about $1,500; partially covered by insurance.

SALTILLO.

The sheriff passed through Saltillo one day last week.

Albert Fore and wife are visiting relatives at Saltillo.

Wm. Corbin and family, of Altoona, are visiting his parents at this place.

E. B. Hyssong and Houston Prough, of Cassville, passed through Saltillo delivering stoneware.

William H. Stonebraker and son, of Altoona, are visiting at the residence of Asher Drake.

Rev. Young held communion services at the Methodist Episcopal church at Saltillo last Sunday forenoon.

Ephraim Walker, of Clay township, had a sale of personal property at his farm near Saltillo last Saturday.

The mud at Walnut Grove camp meeting is unbearable to anybody that enjoys clean shoes. It is a pity the rain came last Sunday.

Philip Deme and wife, of Philadelphia, are visiting relatives at Saltillo. Mrs. Deme finds her mother slowly recovering from typhoid fever.

The rain last Sunday forenoon spoiled the attendance ot services at Well's Valley camp meeting. It just rained enough to make everything damp, muddy and disagreeable. A great crowd was there, nevertheless.

Edward Rupert, assistant cashier of the Frst National bank of Huntingdon, was a guest of Geo. A. Heeter one day last week. Mr. Rupert was on his way to Walnut Grove camp meeting, where he and wife will sojourn for a few days.

A show came to onr town last Friday afternoon and gave two exhibitions—one on Friday night and one on Saturday night. Both nights witnessed full houses, but as I did not see the show, I cannot report favorably or unfavorably.

John Stombaugh, the old basket maker, died on last Thursday afternoon and was laid to rest last Friday. He suffered intensely from cancer on the breast, and was anxious to be at rest. He leaves an aged wife, who lost her right arm through being afflicted with cancer. It is said they have a small farm in Cole's valley. Mr. Stombaugh leaves several grown children.

It is said Creveling Drake was thrown from his horse as he was riding to town one day last week and suffered considerably thereby, his right ankle being severely sprained and bruised. He was fortunate, as it is very dangerous to be pitched over the head of any horse. His family was visiting at Saltillo at the time, but Mr. Drake knew what it was to be cared for by home folks and came to his family and parents.

MOUNT UNION.

Harry Hunter, of Pittsburg, is at home on his annual vacation.

F. W. Kieferle, of Lewistown, was in town on business on Monday.

Mrs. Thos. Glover, of McKees Rocks, Pa., is visiting friends in town.

E. O. Heck, of Orbisonia, was a visitor in town between trains on Monday.

Henkell Rummell, of Washington, D. C., is visiting his parents and friends in town.

Charles Lukens arrived home from a visit to friends in Johnstown on Saturday last.

A. I. DeFrehn, of Johnstown, Pa., arrived in town last week on a visit among friends here.

Large numbers of persons from this place are attending camp since the weather has settled.

George Stewart and Edward King, who are employed at Niagara Falls, are home on a short vacation.

Samuel Snyder, who is located at Uniontown with a telephone company, is at home on a brief visit.

Charles Appleby, who is employed at Curwensville, arrived home on the sick list last week, accompanied by his brother, George.

A lively camping party composed of young men from this place are holding forth at the Salmon hole in the Juniata river below town.

Stanley Clinger, of Wilmerding, whose family have been visiting here for some time past, joined them here on Saturday for a few days.

Wet weather and the 5c. tax for admission to the grounds have combined to keep the attendance at campmeeting down to the minimum.

Limestone screenings are being distributed on Jefferson street from the station to Shirley street which is a great improvement. As this thoroughfare is principally clay, during a wet spell it was almost impassible.

Miss Jessie Rodgers, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Rodgers, was quietly married to John L. Price, of Homestead, Pa., at the residence of her parents in this place, Tuesday evening at 8.30 by Rev. L. M. Brady.

MILL CREEK.

J. D. Ricketts, of Lewistown, visited Mr. and Mrs. Colabine on Sunday.

Amandus David died at his home near this place on Tuesday morning, the 16th inst.

J. Leroy Menold is at Birmingham in charge of the P. R. R. ticket and freight office.

Mrs. McCartney, of Greenwood Furnace, is visiting the family of Elmer Simms.

A number of Mill Creek people went to Newton Hamilton campmeeting on Sunday.

W. Fisk Conrad, of Tyrone, was in town to see his sister, Mrs. Mehaffey, on Monday.

Miss Renner, of Petersburg, and Miss Gheer, of Bellwood, visited Mrs. C. Wilson last week.

Frank Collins, of Lewistown, and Mr. and Mrs. Reitzel, of Chambersburg, visited at I. N. Gorsuch's last week.

The news that the war is over was received here with joy, and we hope to welcome our soldier laddies home soon.

There is an abundance of huckleberries in this locality. They are brought to town every day in large quantities.

H. A. Greenland, proprietor of the Union Hotel in this place, was unfortunate enough to fall and break his arm just above the wrist on Monday morning. Mr. Greenland walks on crutches and as he was coming down stairs misplaced the crutch and fell to the landing causing the fracture.

LATTA GROVE.

Mrs. Isaac Dell is visiting her daughter, Mrs. George David, near Mill Creek.

Calvin Pheasant, of near Orbisonia, is spending a few days with his parents in Smith valley.

Most of the threshing has been done in this section. George L. Smith had 225 bushels of wheat and Israel Quarry hand 367 bushels.

Israel Quarry has commenced hauling staves from Mr. Wagner's mill to Mapleton. Mr. Wagner is talking of setting another mill further down the valley this fall.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed ni si on September 7, 1898. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely December 7, 1898.

1 HARNISH. Inventory of the personal property of Peter K. Harnish, late of Morris township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Salina Harnish.

2 ROBLEY. Inventory of the personal property of Elliott Robley, late of Mapleton borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Susan Robley.

3 HORTON. Inventory of the personal property of Ephraim Horton, late of Todd township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Minerva J. Horton.

4 GROVE. Inventory of the personal property of David Grove, late of Huntingdon borough, as taken by his widow, Mary Ann Grove.

5 WILSON. Inventory of the personal property of John E. Wilson, late of Jackson township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Amy M. Wilson.

6 WILSON. Appraisement of real estate of John E. Wilson, late of Jackson township, deceased, as set apart to his widow, Amy M. Wilson.

7 INGRAM. Inventory of the personal property of W. Denton Ingram, late of Franklin township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Anna E. Ingram.

8 FOSTER. Inventory of the personal property of Stewart F. Foster, late of Oneida township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Kate M. Foster.

9 McCLAIN. Inventory of the personal property of John McClain, late of the borough of Cassville, deceased, as taken by his widow, Margaret A. McClain.

Office of Clerk O. C., August 8, 1898. } B. F. GODARD, Clerk Orphans' Court.

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to Hon. Daniel H. Hastings, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on Friday the 2nd day of September, A. D. 1898, by D. E. McClain, Dr. W. W. Heaton, Sigel Ashman, G. A. Heeter, R. W. Hudson, and others, under the Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, approved the 29th day of April A. D. 1874, and the several supplements thereto" for the charter of an intended corporation known as The Huntingdon County Telephone Company Limited, located at Saltillo, Penn'a. Said corporation is formed for the purpose of erecting, constructing, purchasing, leasing, maintaining and operating telephone lines and exchanges in and through the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, Blair, Centre, Fulton, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry and Franklin counties, with the right to make connections for the purpose of telephonic communication with other similar lines in other counties in the State, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights and privileges in such cases made and provided by Acts of Assembly.

J. M. STEESE, Solicitor.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

—AT—

PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, executor of the estate of the late W. H. Rex, deceased, offers at private sale the real estate of the late deceased. This property is all in the Borough of Mapleton, is free from incumbrance of any kind, is well located, and those desiring comfortable homes could make no better investment. It is more economical to buy a home than to pay rent.

No. 1. A lot of ground at junction of Chestnut and Main streets on which formerly stood the mansion house and store room of the late deceased. Well of good water, stone sufficient in walls for building several foundations, outbuildings, orchard and small fruits.

No. 2. House and lot on Main street known as the Brumbaugh property, adjoining No. 1. Lot in good state of cultivation.

No. 3. House and lot on Main street, known as the Kyler property, adjoining No. 2. Large kitchen.

No. 4. House and lot at corner of Sugar and Grant streets. Large lot, out buildings. Seven-room house recently remodeled.

No. 5. House and lot on Grant street. New house, excellent lot extending through to alley. A very desirable home.

No. 6. House and lot on Spring street. Lot extends through to Gayton street.

No. 7. Double House and lot. Lot faces on Grant, Church and Spring streets.

All these properties have good drainage, are convenient to church and schools, and excepting No. 1, are occupied by tenants, and all are among the most desirable properties in Mapleton.

TERMS:—25 per cent. cash and the balance in three equal annual payments.

For further particulars call on or address,

JERE B. REX, Executor, Huntingdon Pa.

Aug. 10 tf.

REGISTER'S NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed nisi September 7, 1898, and absolutely September 12, 1898.

1 First and final account of Samuel Widney, executor of the last will and testament of George W. Cohill, late of the township of Clay, deceased.

2 First and final account of H. H. Summers, administrator of B. S. Summers, deceased, late of Lincoln township.

3 First and final account of James S. Harper, administrator of David Hicks, late of Dublin township, deceased.

4 First and final account of Frances E. Obdyke, executrix of the last will and testament of Rebecca McPherran, late of Spruce Creek township, deceased.

5 First and final account of W. H. Benson, guardian of John Barnet, a minor child of Mary Barnet, deceased.

6 First and partial account of W. T. Browning, one of the executors of David Grove, late of Orbisonia borough, deceased.

7 Final account of Jacob C. Miller, surviving executor of Joshua Green, late of Miller township, deceased, as filed by Robert G. Miller, executor of Jacob C. Miller, deceased.

8 First and final account of Rev. W. R. Whitney and R. T. Baker, executors of John Whitney, late of Todd township, deceased, with distribution annexed.

9 First and final account of John E. Garver, administrator of Jacob Conrad, late of the borough of Orbisonia, deceased.

10 First and final account of Ella M. Jackson, administratrix of Catharine Hagens, late of Jackson township, deceased.

11 First and final account of Barbara A. Reed, L. C. Reed and S. S. Strong, executors of the last will and testament of C. H. Reed, late of the borough of Orbisonia, deceased.

12 First account of J. C. Shaffer, guardian of the minor children of Henry Norris, late of Penn township, deceased.

13 First and partial account of John H. Foster, administrator of George W. Foster, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

14 First and final account of Jacob B. Henderson and McClellan Geist, executors of Daniel Grazier, late of the township of Warriorsmark, deceased.

15 First and final account of H. L. Leister, executor of the last will and testament of Mary M. Westbrook, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

16 Final account of George W. Bridehbaugh, guardian of Frank Grove, minor child of Andrew Grove, deceased.

17 Third administration account of Alexander A. Anderson, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of John P. Anderson, late of the borough Huntingdon, deceased, with distribution annexed.

18 First and final account of John McCahan, administrator of John A. Nash, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

19 First and final account of J. R. Simpson, executor of Rudolph Brenneman, sr., late of Porter township, deceased, with distribution annexed.

20 First and final account of J. O. Heaton and W. F. D. Noble, executors of John Noble, late of Cassville borough, deceased, as filed by said J. O. Heaton.

21 First and final account of Jacob Haffley, executor of Jacob Householder, late of Penn township, deceased.

22 First and final account of Eli F. Vaughn, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Koontz, late of Tell township, deceased, and trustee to sell her real estate.

23 First and final account of J. M. Booher, administrator of Jane Booher, late of Cromwell township, deceased.

24 Account of S. C. Montgomerw and W. G. Ewing, executors of the last will and testament of Rev. N. A. McDonald, late of the township of Dublin, deceased.

25 First and final account of Samuel Clinger, administrator of the estate of Jacob Hoffman, late of the township of Jackson, deceased.

26 The final account of H. H. Waite, administrator of Henry Penrose, late of Birmingham borough, deceased.

Register's office, August 8, 1898. } B. F. GODARD, Register.

NOTICE—The account of J. G. Allison, assignee for the benefit of the creditors of James Stell, having been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County on the 14th day of April, 1898, will be allowed by the said Court on the 5th day of September, 1898, unless cause be shown why said account should not be allowed.

Prothonotary's Office, Huntingdon, Pa. July 26, '98. } SAM'L A. STEEL, Prothonotary.

Everybody Surprised

Over my fresh arrival of

MISSES', CENTS' and Child's SHOES.

Surprise, first, at the LARGE ASSORTMENT.

Surprise, second, at the SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Surprise, third, at the IMMENSE VARIETY.

Surprise, fourth, at the LOW PRICES.

I have been some time in getting these "surprises" all here and ready for you, but at last am able to announce

Bargains all Through the House.

I solicit a comparison of goods and prices, knowing you will find that my NEW STOCK is the best and cheapest.

J. C. Hazlett,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

A Complete Line of

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Glassware,
Queensware,
Wood and Willow-ware,
Groceries,
Notions,
Flour and Feed,
Salt,
Boots and Shoes,
and everything usually found in a first-class GENERAL STORE can be found at the old stand of

A. B. Gillam.

Spring and Summer

Choicest Offerings Just Received.

Full line of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BRUSHES, WINDOW SHADES, WALL PAPER, CARPET CHAIN, &c.

Also a nice line of Neckwear, Percale and Madras Dress Shirts, Underwear, Straw Hats, &c.

It is easy to see how and where to save money in buying Dry Goods. Just look all around and then come here and compare prices, style and quality. The comparison will strike you more forcibly and be in our favor.

The continued growth in our business from year to year is largely due to the fact of judicious buying and selling and to-day finds our store better stocked with Choice Goods than in the past.

Ask to see our Lake Fish.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

There's Only One "Best Place"

In every city to buy Bread, Cakes, Candies, Oysters, Ice Cream and Lunch. That place is

FISHER'S,

417 Penn St.,

People who buy at his place have known this all along. People who buy elsewhere find it out after one purchase.

Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 17, 1898.

LOCAL NOTES.

—F. F. Fetterhoof, of the Huntingdon *News*, spent a few hours in Mapleton last Saturday evening.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—Preaching at M. E. church next Sunday at 10.15 A. M. Preaching at Mill Creek M. E. church next Sunday at 7.30 P. M.

—Mapleton and vicinity has contributed considerably to the attendance at camp meeting but not so extensively as in past years.

—The woods meeting at Riverside commences next Wednesday evening. Further announcement of the services will be made in the ITEM next week.

—Mr. Wagner, who is operating a stave mill at Latta Grove has built a store house near the old tannery bark sheds in which to store staves for shipment.

—George Dewey Sampson Schley Shafter Hobson Miles McKinley Grainey is the name given to the new boy that arrived at W. D. Grainey's home a few days ago.

—George Wharton, of this place, has devoted his spare time this summer to hunting groundhogs with the result that last week he captured his thirtieth hog for this season.

—A gray owl, which measured fifty-three inches from tip to tip of its wings, was caught one night last week in the chicken coop of James Edwards at Mill Hall. The big bird had been living on chickens for some time.

—BICYCLE FOR SALE.—A high grade Rambler bicycle will be sold cheap for cash. 24-inch frame and 70 gear, 1895 model, G. & J. clincher tires, inner tubes just put on new. Address "Bicycle," care of THE ITEM, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—The pupils who attended Mrs. Louisa Dell's summer school together with their teacher held a picnic at Riverside last Friday. They had an enjoyable time. Mrs. Dell was recently elected teacher of the No. 1 school for the ensuing term.

—S. B. Neice, who had his right eye injured March 14th by the explosion of a jar of catsup, went to Pittsburg last Friday for a specialist examination. He was informed that there was no probability of him ever recovering the sight of the injured optic.

—The pastor of the Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. D. H. Campbell, having been granted a vacation, expects to be absent visiting among friends in Blair and Clearfield counties until about Sept. 1st when he will return and take up the work for the coming fall and winter.

—Rev. Owen Hicks, of Mercersburg, delivered his lecture on the Spanish-American war in the M. E. church last Friday evening to an appreciative audience. The lecture was excellent in every respect, was appropriately illustrated by splendid views and merited a better patronage than it received at this place.

—Shelly Gilbert, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Perry White, died on the 8th inst., and was buried the following day at Mountain View cemetery. He was aged 24 days. The father was absent in Franklin county on business at the time of the child's death and knew nothing of the sad occurrence until the day after the funeral. The family appreciate the kindness of friends and neighbors.

—Among the people from a distance who took advantage of the campmeeting season to visit parents or friends in this neighborhood were the following: Mrs. M. A. Fields, of Duncansville; Mrs. William Miller and children and Mrs. Charles Smith, of Bellwood; Mrs. W. A. Parker and Mrs. Howell and Messrs. U. G. Pheasant and Wagner, of Juniata; Mrs. David Simpson and son, Vance, of Mill Creek; Mr. and Mrs. John Sharp, of Willow Hill; John A. Chamberlain and F. D. Heeter, of Altoona; T. L. Banks and Cloyd Irvin, of Harrisburg; Miss Annie Wagner, of Philipsburg; Miss Grace Numer, of Johnstown; Mrs. John McLaughlin and children, of Harrisburg.

—John Rothrock, aged 18 years, whose home is near Ryde, started on his bicycle to attend the Newton Hamilton campmeeting last Sunday. He undertook to ride the coping stone at Kelley's culvert, 2½ miles east of Newton Hamilton, but his wheel sheered with him and he rode over the edge falling a distance of 56 feet. He maintained his position on the wheel and when it struck the wheel was crushed and he was thrown among the rocks. His lower teeth were knocked out, the lower jaw broken in three places and his skull was fractured at the base. Notwithstanding his serious injuries we were informed last evening that his chances of recovery are favorable. The fractures were reduced by Dr. B. E. Himes.

—Dr. J. I. Terry, of Trimble, Tenn., in speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, says: "It has almost become a necessity in this vicinity." This is the best remedy in the world for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea and is recognized as a necessity wherever its great worth and merit become know. No other remedy is so prompt or effectual, or so pleasant to take. Sold by J. G. Gillam.

—Mr. A. C. Wolfe, of Dundee, Mo., who travels for Mansur & Tibbetts, Implement Co., of St. Louis, gives traveling men and travelers in general some good advice. "Being a Knight of the Grip," he says, "I have for the past three years made it a rule to keep myself supplied with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have found numerous occasions to test its merits, not only on myself, but on others as well. I can truly say that I never in a single instance have known it to fail. I consider it one of the best remedies travelers can carry and could relate many instances where I have used the remedy on skeptics, much to their surprise and relief. I hope every traveling man in the U. S. will carry a bottle of this remedy in his grip." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Nancy A. Gifford.

An unexpected death occurred in Black Log valley last week. It was that of Nancy A., wife of Robert Gifford. She had been quite well until about a week prior to her death when she was stricken with dysentery which in a few days proved fatal. Her husband and children are very much bereft on account of their loss. She was a daughter of Andrew and Mary (Carren) Gilliland and was born in Black Log in 1829 and was in her 70th year. She was the mother of ten children, four of whom preceded the mother, while six, three sons and three daughters together with the husband, survive her. They are: John A., at home; Geo. B., of New Bloomfield; James, of Homestead; and Mrs. Isaac Kelley, of Neeleyton; Mrs. Samuel H. Johnson, of Orbisonia, and Mrs. Edward C. Hirer, of Baltimore, Md. She is also survived by one brother, Samuel Gilliland, of Black Log, and one sister, Mrs. Hannah Doran, of Burnt Cabins. She was married to Mr. Gifford in December, 1852, to whom she was a worthy companion and helpmate for nearly forty-seven years.

Her life was spent in that quiet valley where she was highly esteemed by her friends and neighbors because of her many virtues. She was the life of the home and dearly loved by her chilchildren to whom she was a loving mother. It was a pleasure to enjoy her kind hospitality. She will be greatly missed in that home and community, and especially by her husband who is left very lonely. She was held in high esteem as was shown by the large attendance at the funeral services held at the house on Wednesday morning, notwithstanding the rain. The services were in charge of Rev. Dr. D. H. Campbell, who spoke from the words "For us to live is Christ, but to die is gain." (Phil. 1. 4.) The remains were interred in the home cemetery in the hope of a blessed immortality.

NEW TYPE OF ENGINE.

The Pennsy Contemplating Building a Flyer with the Cab at the Front End.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company officials here have under contemplation the construction of a new type of passenger engine for use on the main line. The new locomotive will be built with the cab over the front end of the boiler, immediately behind the smokestack. The fireman will work at the fire box ten or fifteen feet behind the engineer.

This departure from standard Pennsy types is made necessary by the demand for larger grate area in passenger locomotives. By moving the cab forward the firebox can be widened about three feet by utilizing the space now taken up inside the cab. A cab at the front end will also allow the engineer an unobstructed view of the track and signals, something much to be desired.

The new engines will have seven-foot drivers and will be as large as the class "L." Juniata shops will likely be building the first one before the end of the present year.—*Tribune.*

A Reunion.

There will be a reunion, August 25, 1898, in the grove at the old Taylortown log school house in Tod township, Huntingdon Co., Pa., to which all persons that ever attended school in the old log house and all the teachers that ever taught in the old house are especially expected to be present, and a cordial invitation is given to all who feel like participating in the social exercises of the day, which will consist in short talks from teachers and pupils on the educational line and reminiscences of the past.

The committee has fixed 9 o'clock A. M. of said day as the time of meeting in the grove. Basket dinner in the grove.

G. W. MCCLAIN, Chairman.

Notice.

My cider press will be ready for operation on Wednesday, August 25th, and will be operated every Wednesday until further notice.

A. W. WRIGHT.

Colfax, Pa., Aug. 15, '98.

From Chickamauga.

EDITOR OF ITEM, DEAR SIR:—At last we have moved "out of darkness into light." Early yesterday morning, as the bugle sounded, down went our tents and soon the Fifth was on the march to the site of its new camp. Many were the handkerchiefs held to tear-dimmed (?) eyes as the old camp faded from view. One boy jocosely remarked that he knows "how the bark looks on every tree for half a mile around." Our new camp is a vast improvement over the old one in many ways, and particularly so when sanitary conditions are taken into consideration. Although we have been here so short a time, our company street has the appearance of having been used for a much longer period. There is hardly a sign of vegetation, excepting trees, to be found on it. Ditches have been dug on all sides of each tent and we are well prepared for rain. Relics of the late war are found here in abundance. Several of the men have pieces of shells and nearly every one has a bullet. One man had seven and had given several to comrades. There are numerous confederate monuments within a few feet of our camp, each telling of heroic actions performed during the civil war.

Private Joseph C. Robinson, of Company C, Hollidaysburg, died yesterday afternoon of typhoid pneumonia. Short services were held in the evening at the conclusion of which, the remains were taken to Lytle to be shipped to his home.

Our newly appointed chaplain, Rev. Francis Murphy, of Pittsburg, arrived last week and is already quite popular with the boys. At the several meetings over which he has presided he easily demonstrated the fact that his world-wide fame as a temperance advocate is well deserved. Chaplain Murphy is a veteran of the Civil war and, although sixty years of age, he visits the different companies every day and always has a pleasant word for each man.

Yesterday's Chattanooga *Times* brought to us the news of peace. Our boys grow more disgusted each day as every late paper brings to us accounts of the heroism of the Pennsylvania regiments at the front. But, as the war is over, we will have to be content to stay in camp until discharged.

P. V. N.

Chickamauga, Ga., August 13, '98.

KILLED AS HE SLEPT.

John C. Hoffman Hurled into Eternity at Ryde Station by Pacific Express.

James C. Hoffman, aged 18 years, the son of Daniel Hoffman, of 405 Second avenue, was fatally injured by Pacific express at Ryde yesterday (Monday) morning, while lying asleep on the west bound track. He was removed to Huntingdon, where he died without regaining consciousness.

Hoffman and a companion named Kelly left Altoona Sunday night to go to Ryde for berries. Reaching that point on a freight train before dawn, the boys lay down on the track to sleep until daylight. Hoffman laid his head on the rail and Kelly used the body of the deceased as a pillow. From all that can be learned the young fellows merely meant to rest, but while lying thus fell asleep.

The remainder of the story is told by young Kelly, who awoke to find Pacific express thundering by. Two cars had already passed, and he was horror-stricken to find Hoffman lying at his side bleeding and unsconscious. The engineer had seen the recumbent forms on the rail, but too late to stop in time to avert the accident. He stopped the train, however, and Hoffman was found to be still living, though unconscious. The injured boy was taken to Huntingdon, where he died without regaining consciousness, his skull having been fractured by the pilot of the engine. The remains were brought to Altoona on way passenger yesterday afternoon and prepared for burial by Undertaker Lafferty.

The deceased had lived in Altoona nearly all his life. He was a student in the public schools, and some time ago had been a carrier for the Gazette. His father is the only near surviving relative. The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. Anna Smith, an aunt of the deceased, at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Interment in Oak Ridge cemetery.—*Altoona Tribune.*

—Some time ago, a little bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and diarrhoea Remedy fell into my hands, just at a time when my two-year-old boy was terribly afflicted. His bowels were beyond control. We had tried many remedies, to no purpose, but the little bottle of Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy speedily cured him.—WILLIAM F. JONES, Oglesby, Ga. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

MARRIED.

HARDY—NOOMAN—John F. Hardy and Lillie Nooman at the home of the bride's mother, in Mapleton, Sunday, August 14, 1898, by Rev. Treverton.

Wm. Reed & Son.

A little brightening here and there about the house you will need this fall—

A RUG, LACE CURTAINS, PORTIERES, A NEW CARPET

it may be. We are in a position to help you at little cost.

We have a big line of RUGS in SMYRNAS, MOQUETTS, WILTONS, ETC. Also one yard, and yard and a half, lengths of carpets which make elegant rugs and they cost you much less than real value.

BEST 2-PLY CARPETS, STRICTLY ALL WOOL, at 58 cents.

BEST HALF COTTON CHIAN CARPETS at 48 cents yard.

RAG CARPETS, 20 cents to 50 cents.

HANDSOME TAPESTRY CURTAINS entirely new designs, $1.75 to $5.00.

NEW CHENEILLE CURTAINS, $2.00 to $8.00, in handsome new patterns.

A few spring and summer requisites to close out yet, make prices lower than ever. This week sees some heavy cuts in prices.

Note these for instance:—Pique Puff Ties were 25 cents, now 15 cents. A lot of Ladies' Shirt Waists—former price 75 cents, now 25 cents.

A big lot of Ladies' Woolen Dress Skirts—every one new—also go at a big reduction. The $1.50 kind now $1.00. The $2.00 kind now $1.50. The $3.00 and $3.50 kinds now $2.50. It will pay you to see these. All other summer things must be closed out, and the reduced prices will do it.

Wm Reed & Son,

Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW SPRING SUITS . . .

It is now that you feel the need of "brushing up" just a little. The other fellows are out in newest Spring effects and you feel that somehow the old suit doesn't make just the right impression; you feel like it is your duty to fall in with the procession. It' no trouble and very little expense to you, for our newest Spring suits are really so low in price that any man, no matter how modest his income, may own one.

Men's Spring Suits.

All wool Cheviots, dark and medium shades, the season's leading styles. You would feel that we were fair with our prices if we ask you $10 for them handsome men's suits, thoroughly dependable and well made. Our Spring values at $6.50.

Men's Correct Spring Suits.

Sack and Cutaway, these are handsome imported materials, the latest for cut and finish, swell suits at little prices, stylish made trimmed and finished, they would sound reasonable at $15.00. But we lead in low prices for high grade clothing and our Spring price is $10.00.

Men's Working Goods.

Every article that working men require—makes that are well known—the ones that give you your money's worth and prices you feel that you can easily pay.

O. L. STEWART,

Clothier and Furnisher, Huntingdon, Pa.

6th and Washington Streets.

Read. Read. Read.

In ancient times all roads led to Rome, now all roads lead to Three Springs, where I keep on hand the finest line of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, and FERTILIZER ever offered for sale in Central Pennsylvania.

Note a few of my prices:

Binders	$110.00.	Spring Tooth Harrows	$10.50.
Mowers	39.00.	Farm Wagons, (capacity 4000 lbs.)	50.00.
Hay Rakes (all steel)	18.00.	One-Horse Wagons, (capacity 2000 lbs.)	38.00.
Two-Horse Chilled Plows (two points)	5.50.	Stick Wagons	$28 to 35.00.
Cultivators	2.25.	Spring Wagons	$40 to 80.00.
Double Shovel Plows	2.00.		
Single Sholel Plows	1.75.		

Fertilizer $11.00 per ton and upward.

Everything sold under a positive guarantee to be first class.

Cattle, Sheep, Grain and Wool taken in exchange for goods the same as cash.

Call and examine my stock.

CLAY PARK,

THREE SPRINGS, - - - - PENN'A.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

Educate Yourself

At the Anderson School of Business, Altoona, Pa. A graduating course in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship and English Branches FOR THE PRICE OF ONE—BOOKS FREE.

Send for Catalogue.

A NECKLACE OF LOVE.

No rubies of red for my lady—
No jewel that glitters and charms,
But the light of the skies in a little one's eyes
And a necklace of two little arms.

Of two little arms that are clinging
(Oh, ne'er was a necklace like this!)
And the wealth o' the world and Love's sweetness impearled
In the joy of a little one's kiss.

A necklace of love for my lady
That was linked by the angels above,
No other but this—and the tender, sweet kiss
That sealeth a little one's love.
—Frank L. Stanton, in Ladies' Home Journal.

HIS SECOND CHOICE.

"And you are really going to fall into that trap, Dick?" said Hetty Morgan, indignantly.

Mr. Richard Carisforde looked calmly at his wrathful little cousin.

"I don't exactly phrase it in those terms, Hetty," said he, quietly. "If you mean to question whether I am intending to offer myself to Miss Deerhaven, I can only answer you yes."

"It's a trap, and I insist upon it, that it is," said Hetty, vehemently. "Oh, dear, why will men be so wise on all other subjects, and so idiotically blind when women are concerned? Julia Deerhaven is an ill-tempered, scheming——"

"Hetty!"

"She is not your wife yet; no, nor even your fiancee, thank goodness," persisted Hetty; "and something may happen to open your eyes before you have hopelessly committed yourself."

"Hetty," said Mr. Carisforde, restlessly turning a lead pencil round and round his fingers, "what has occurred to give you such a prejudice—an unfounded one, as I sincerely hope—against Miss Deerhaven? She is certainly pretty, and——"

"Pretty? Yes," said Hetty with a shrug of her shoulders, "so is a spotted tiger pretty after its fashion, and a black and yellow leopard."

"And amiable?"

"No," interrupted Hetty, emphatically. "Her temper is anything but the temper to make a man's life happy."

"What makes you think so?"

"I don't think so," said Hetty, with an air of calm assertion. "I know it; she is ill-natured, shrewish to her poor old father and mother, unamiable in every relation of life."

"You misjudge her, Hetty, I am sure," pleaded Mr. Carisforde, with a troubled look.

"Oh, of course," answered Hetty, satirically, "that's always a man's argument. I only hope you won't find my judgment correct when it is too late to mend matters."

"At all events she is industrious, or she would never have undertaken to lead the district school."

"Yes; because she wants more money than she can screw out of her father for dress, ornaments and inappropriate jewelry."

"Now, you are uncharitable Hetty."

"Oh, am I," retorted Hetty, with a toss of her pretty little head. "Just you wait and see for yourself, that's all; only don't say that I haven't warned you."

And she flitted out of the room like a butterfly in high dudgeon.

"Richard Carisforde sat with contracted brows and grave, thoughtful eyes, as he still turned and twisted the cedar pencil between his fingers. Could it be possible that there was any shadow of truth in what Hetty Morgan had been saying to him. No: surely not—and yet—the reflection would keep recurring to him that if it was so, what a very disagreeable discovery it would be to make too late. He thought of Julia Deerhaven, fair, serene and dew-eyed as an angel—surely she could be naught but what she seemed. Hetty must be mistaken; and yet Hetty was pretty shrewd in her conclusions, quick to understand, and an adept in reading all the signs of character.

"Is there no way of deciphering this riddle?" sighed the would-be lover. "Oh, for a wise woman to unfold the mysteries of futurity—for a clue to the hidden meaning of a sweet voice or a gentle glance! I remember how, as a boy, I used to write in my copybook, over and over again: 'All is not gold that glitters.' Can it be possible that I am destined to live over the significance of the words? If Julia Deerhaven is not perfect, then women are more of dissimulators than I have any idea."

And Mr. Dick Carisforde, too unquiet to sit still, went for a long walk, whose winding took him past the one-story schoolhouse where Miss Deerhaven taught young ideas how to shoot, at the rate of twenty-four dollars a month, and in sight of the lower farmhouse, under the hill, where Farmer Deerhaven himself dwelt, trying to force a precarious living out of the sterile and rocky soil. For the fair Julia was the eldest of seven young Deerhavens, and money didn't grow on every blackberry bush in the pasture meadows, by any means, as the poor tiller of the soil found to his cost.

It was no very tempting casket to enshrine the jewel of Julia Deerhaven's rich blonde beauty—yet Richard Carisforde stood looking at it as lovers will gaze upon the homes of those they have learned to worship, until the purple clash came down, like a royal curtain all glittering with stars, and a light flashed out of the lowly casement, where perhaps, even then, Julia was lightening her mother's household cares with the tender ministrations of filial love.

He stood quite silent and immovable for full ten minutes—then started as if from a magnetic trance.

"I can but try it," he said, as if addressing some other presence than his own individuality. "It seems a strange, unnatural way of solving the riddle, but I am placed just now in a position where conventional form and mere surface inquiry are actually worse than nothing. I will go back again to the pictured visions of my boyhood, and temporarily play the part of the disguised sultan who visited the streets of the eastern city, seeing life as from his throne he never could have had the opportunity to behold its various phases. Hetty's real friendship for me deserves that the matter should be tested—and if she is really right, why then——"

Mr. Carisforde did not finish the sentence—it was not an alternative upon which he liked to look.

Miss Deerhaven, released from the duties of preceptress of the little schoolhouse at the cross-roads, was stretched upon the kitchen lounge, in no very picturesque dishabille, her feet thrust into loose slippers, her yellow hair pushed back, and a novel in her hands, while the six younger Deerhavens were playing about the floor, and their mother, flushed and wearied with her long day's work which was not yet approaching its end, bent over the cooking stove when a knock sounded on the outer door. Miss Deerhaven started to her feet.

"If it should be anybody!" she exclaimed, sotto voce, "and I such a figure!"

"Oh, pshaw!" said Joseph, the eldest boy. "Jule's visitors all go to the front door, and old Carisforde has gone to New York, 'cause Miss Hetty told me so when I took a pail of blackberries up there to sell this mornin'!"

"Will you stop your noise," said Miss Julia, imperiously, "or I'll give you something that will make you! Mother, why don't you go to the door?"

"I thought perhaps you were going, my dear," said the farmer's wife, humbly.

"Well, I'm not," said Julia, petulantly. "I should think you might know enough for that, and me in this dress! Hurry up, why don't you?"

Mrs. Deerhaven obeyed her pretty daughter's not very dutiful injunction, and found herself confronting a tall, slouching-looking fellow, with his hat drawn down over his eyes and both hands in his pockets.

"Heerd as how Farmer Deerhaven wanted a hand to help along with his hayin'," was the explanation of the errand that had brought him, "and, bein' as I was out of work——"

"Mr. Deerhaven isn't in," said the farmer's wife. "He's after the cows."

"Well, now, if that ain't too bad!" said the hand; "and me come all the way from Smith's Forks!"

"But I expect he'll be back presently," said Mrs. Deerhaven; "won't you sit down and wait a spell?"

"Don't care if I do," said the stranger, dropping his whole weight upon one of the flat-bottomed chairs. P'raps, miss, there, would give me a glass of water."

Julia stared haughtily at him without deigning to notice his request, while Mrs. Deerhaven, moving slowly and wearily across the floor, brought him a gourd-shell full of clear, dripping water from the cedar pail by the door.

"Ain't lost the use o' her limbs, nor nothin', has she?" drawled the harvest hand.

"Why?" asked the mother. "No, of course not—but why do you ask?"

"Out our way, gals don't lop down on sofys and let their mothers do all the work!" explained the newcomer, "unless they've got rheumatiz or chills and fever, or such-like ailment!"

"Mother!" interrupted Julia, sharply, while the indignant color rose to her cheek, "if you don't stop those children's racket I shall go up-stairs and stay—they're enough to drive one crazy! As for you, sir!" to the man with the slouched hat, which he had not had the courtesy to remove. "I'll trouble you to mind your own business."

"Sartinly, mam," answered the farmhand with a chuckle—and Julia vented the wrath she could not reasonably expend on him in a sounding box on the ear, bestowed on Augustus Frederic, her third brother, who broke into a howl.

"Ma," cried this promising youth, "ain't she to stop? She's all the time knockin' me round, and my arms are black and blue where she bit me last night? It is, you cross thing!" with a grimace at Miss Deerhaven, whose eyes shone just then with anything but a dove-like expression, "and I'll be glad when old Carisforde marries you, and takes you off away from here, so the-e-ere, now!"

And Augustus Frederic fled to his mother's skirts for protection from the uplifted hand of his elder sister, while Julia burst into angry tears!

"It's too bad!" she sobbed, "they're just a pack of aggravating little wretches, and you back them up in it, mother, you know you do! I hate them all—I hate home, and I wish I was well out of it!"

The harvest-hand rose slowly to his feet, doffing the broad-brimmed hat that he wore, and unfastening the folds of a cotton pockethandkerchief that was twisted about his throat by way of substitute for a necktie.

"I am afraid I am one too many in this little domestic tableau," he said quietly, and Julia started as if a galvanic shot had stricken her at the clear, calm sound of Mr. Richard Carisforde's voice. "They say listeners never hear any good of themselves, and perhaps I may be charged with enacting that part; but old Carisforde has certainly heard much that may be productive of good to himself. I beg leave to wish you a very good evening."

And Mr. Carisforde bowed low and retired, before Julia Deerhaven could summon up sufficient presence of mind to speak a single sentence.

He went back to where Hetty Morgan was sitting at her needlework, by the shaded lamp.

"Hetty," he said, "you were right about—about Julia Deerhaven. I beg your pardon for ever doubting you. But one thing is certain—I shall never marry now!"

Men often say this, but they seldom keep their word. Mr. Carisforde did marry before the year was out, and his bride was Hetty Morgan, the pretty cousin who had bravely ventured on such a timely warning!

Nor did he ever regret his second choice!

SAID TO BE THE SMALLEST.

Pygmy Locomotive of Miniature Railroad to Be Operated at Omaha Exposition.

What is claimed to be the smallest locomotive ever made for drawing passengers has been made for the Miniature Railroad company by Thomas E. McGarigle of Niagara Falls. This steam railroad is to be operated at the Trans-Mississippi exposition in Omaha, Neb., and, in all, six locomotives are to be built for the company under the present contract. The space at Omaha is located on the main thorougfare, occupying about 1100 feet.

The height of the locomotive from the top of the stack to the rail is 25 inches, and the gauge is 12 1-2 inches. The cylinders are 2 by 4 inches. The boiler is 1 1-2 horse-power, made of steel and is tested to 300 pounds pressure, and will hold 24 gallons of water. It has 11 one-inch iron tubes, each 2 feet long. It is equipped with two injectors and when in operation carries 125 pounds of steam. The diameter of the driving wheel is 10 inches. The forward truck has two wheels, which are 5 inches in diameter, and the tender attached has two pairs of trucks, the diameter of the wheels being 5 inches. The tank in the tender holds 30 gallons of water. The firebox is 10 by 10 inches. The weight of this little engine is about 600 pounds, and it will run on a rail three-quarters of an inch square. Hard coal will be used as fuel. The capacity of the locomotive is ten cars, each containing two persons, or about 4000 pounds. The locomotive is equipped with sandbox, bell, etc., and has a steam brake between the drivers. One man, whose position will be on a seat in the tender, operates the engine. The scale on which the locomotive was built is about one-seventh that of one of the New York Central's largest engines, and as it stands in the shop it has a very business-like appearance. The length of the locomotive from the point or pilot to end of tender is 7 feet 3 inches.—Chicago Railway Age.

Speed of Insects and Birds.

It is the popular belief that the flight of birds is much swifter than that of insects, but a number of naturalists who have been making a study of the matter think that such is not the case. A common house-fly, for example, is not very rapid in its flight, but its wings make eight hundred beats a second, and send it through the air twenty-five feet, under ordinary circumstances, in that space of time. When the insect is alarmed, however, it has been found that it increases its rate of speed to over one hundred and fifty feet per second. If it could continue such rapid flight for a mile in a straight line it would cover that distance in exactly thirty-three seconds. It is not an uncommon thing, when traveling by rail in the summer time, to see a bee or wasp keeping up with the train and trying to get in at one of the windows. A swallow is considered one of the swiftest flying birds, and it was thought, until a short time ago, that no insect could escape it. A naturalist tells of an exciting chase he saw between a swallow and a dragon-fly, which is among the swiftest of insects. The insect flew with incredible speed, and wheeled and dodged with such ease that the swallow, despite its utmost efforts, completely failed to overtake and capture it.—San Francisco Argonaut.

English military authorities say that new boots will wear better if kept about six months before using. If kept over a year they become less durable.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

The Right Kind of a Boy.

I know a funny little boy,
The happiest ever born;
His face is like a beam of joy.
Although his clothes are torn.

I saw him tumble on his nose,
And waited for a groan—
But how he laughed! Do you suppose
He struck his funny bone?

There's sunshine in each word he speaks,
His laugh is something grand;
Its ripples overrun his cheeks
Like waves on snowy sand.

He laughs the moment he awakes,
And till the day is done;
The schoolroom for a joke he takes,
His lessons are but fun.

No matter how the day may go,
You cannot make him cry;
He's worth a dozen boys I know
Who pout and mope and sigh.
—Father Mather's Herald.

The Cunning Fox.

The sagacity of the fox is most wonderful. It is related that they are tormented by fleas, and when the infliction becomes unbearable they gather a mouthful of moss and slowly walk backwards into the nearest stream until only the mouth is left above the surface of the water. The fleas meantime take refuge on the moss, and when the fox is satisfied that they have all embarked, he opens his mouth and the moss drifts away while the wily fox regains the bank, happy in freedom from his tormentors.

Hundreds of Miles to Home.

The instinct that teaches dumb animals to find their old haunts after they have been removed many miles is one of the mysteries of nature. Recently a farmer living near Lexington, Ky., found a lean and foot-sore dog whining at the door of his home one morning. The dog had formerly belonged to the farmer, but had been given to a friend who had moved to Kansas, 700 miles away. The dog had been carried to Kansas on the cars, but had managed to wander to its old home, foraging for food as it went and going so rapidly that it was nearly a cripple when it reached the old home door.

The Humblebee's Cousin.

As the humblebee fly is a harbinger of spring and one of the first insects we may see visiting the early blossoms of the year, so the hoverer fly betokens the arrival of summer. It revels in the hottest sunshine and is one of the most active, swift winged creatures imaginable.

It is covered with yellow down, the wings having a few dark markings, and in general appearance is so like a small humblebee that most people would take it to be one.

It is quite curious to observe how stationary in the air the creature remains, its wings quivering with such exceeding rapidity that they are quite invisible, so that one is puzzled to imagine how the insect is supported in the air. Thus it will remain until some slight movement is made, when instantly the fly is gone and the eye cannot trace its flight.

It has not the patient gentleness of the humblebee fly, but when captured continues to buzz and fuss in an angry manner until set at liberty.

Rats Friendly With Dogs.

A gentleman who lived some years since in Renfrewshire, England, was accustomed, after his shooting excursions, to feed his dogs in their kennels, the food being placed in a long trough. On one occasion, when he had attended to them as usual, he looked into the kennel through a hole in the door, and was somewhat astonished, not at perceiving a number of rats there, but at seeing them in the trough, quietly and fearlessly partaking of the bread and milk with the dogs, which seemed to pay no attention to them whatever. He was determined to destroy the rats, and the next day he placed the trough in such a position that a gun pointed through the hole would rake it from one end to the other. At the usual hour the food was placed as a lure, and the dogs were kept out, but the plan did not succeed. The plotter against the rats could observe the head of one of them—old and sagacious—peering out at hole after hole and from under the manger for the purpose of reconnoitering, but none of them descended. Having waited to no purpose for half an hour he let in the dogs, and in a few minutes the rats were again feeding in perfect harmony. They seemed to be aware that their safety was connected with the presence of the dogs.

Lee's Legion of Light Horsemen.

We do not meet with any "rough riders" in the war stories of the revolution, at least not under that name. But a near approach to the modern rangers was a legion of light horsemen led by Colonel Henry Lee, the "Light Horse Harry" of song and narrative. Colonel Lee was the grandfather of General Fitz-Hugh Lee.

Lee's troopers were lightly equipped to facilitate swift riding over the rough country. When they were operating in South Carolina their dress and equipment were imitated by a legion of loyalists, or Tories, under command of the infamous Tarleton.

Wishing to surprise Tarleton's camp, Lee took advantage of the base imitation of his colors and spread the rumor among the inhabitants that his band was also a British force and had been sent from Yorktown by Lord Cornwallis to re-enforce Tarleton. All is fair in war, so the light horsemen rode unchallenged toward Tarleton's camp on the river Haw.

Another ruse of war was made easy by the similarity of dress worn by the patriot legion and the loyalists. On the march Lee's horsemen fell in with an aid-de-camp who was piloting a band of real loyalists toward Tarleton's bivouac. The aid was readily persuaded that Lee's followers were his own comrades. He divulged plans which Lee made use of to intercept this band.

Lee next sent the aid forward to ask his commander to withdraw his loyalists from the road so as to allow the Cornwallis detachment to pass on first. To this request the unsuspecting colonel courteously yielded and drew his men up by the roadside to salute the supposed Virginia loyalists and welcome them in the name of Tarleton.

It was arranged between Lee and his men that when he should approach the strange colonel and offer him his hand the light horsemen en masse rush upon the loyalists and disarm them. This peaceful program was turned into a bloody fray by the maliciousness of the loyalists. They suddenly suspected that the newcomers were patriots and not followers of Cornwallis and Tarleton. Almost at arms' length they opened fire upon Lee's men. Undaunted by the attack the riders of the legion whipped out their sabers and, being at close quarters with the enemy, did fearful execution in their ranks.

After ninety of the loyalists had been cut down and scores of them wounded the rest surrendered. The leader of the loyalists, Colonel Pyle, ran away and managed to send warning to Tarleton's camp, but he was subsequently captured by swift riders of the legion, and "Light Horse Harry" sent this terse message to headquarters announcing his exploit, "Fortune, the capricious goddess, gave us Pyle and saved Tarleton."—Trenton (N. J.) American.

OLD GLORY.

How the Flag Can Be Easily Made at Home—Proper Dimensions, Etc.

Many women have an idea that the American flag is a difficult one to make, whereas it is easy and simple. It is a pity that the flag used in or on the house should not be oftener than it is the work of the mother, wife or daughter. The best material to use for a flag is bunting, as it is the only material which withstands wind and weather.

The field is the only really troublesome part, for the reason that it is a difficult task to cut out and stitch forty-five pointed stars and secure regularity. But these fields may be purchased at small cost.

The proper dimensions of flags over one foot in size are as follows: eight and a half by fourteen inches, twelve by twenty-two, seventeen and a half by twenty-seven and a half, twenty-eight and a half by forty-three, thirty-five by fifty-eight; three feet by five and four by seven.

In making a flag three feet in width and five in length, three stripes of red bunting, six of white, and a field of blue are required. Three of the red stripes and three of the white should be five feet in length by three inches in width. Four of the red stripes and three of the white should be thirty-four inches in length by three in width. These thirteen stripes should be stitched together with French seams, the shorter stripes being at the upper right-hand corner, a red stripe being at both top and bottom. The field of blue bunting should be twenty-six inches in length and twenty-one in width. On it should be stitched forty-five five-pointed stars of white linen put on in alternate rows of eight and seven stars each, eight being in the top row. The field when completed forms the upper left-hand corner of the flag and is stitched securely to the stripes. In these measurements for the stripes three inches has been allowed for seams, but no allowance has been made for the tiny seam where the stripes are joined to the field, nor for the hem. The outer edge of the flag is then hemmed and the inside edge faced with a piece of strong canvas for the admission of the flag-pole.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Whitehead Torpedo.

The Whitehead torpedo carries two hundred and twenty pounds of wet guncotton, and weighs ready for service 1100 pounds. Its maximum length is sixteen feet five inches, and its greatest diameter is seventeen and seven-tenths inches. At a speed of twenty-eight knots per hour it has a range of about eight hundred and fifty yards. The torpedo is driven by compressed air at a pressure of 1350 pounds per square inch, which operates a three-stage engine.

The longest lived people have generally been those who made breakfast the principal meal of the day.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

"Writing in Dust" the Subject—A Denunciation of Hypocrisy—The Injustice of Condemning in Woman Sins That Are Overlooked in Man.

TEXT: "Jesus stooped down and with His fingers wrote on the ground."—John viii., 6.

You must take your shoes off and put on the especial slippers provided at the door if you would enter the Mohammedan mosque, which stands now where once stood Herod's temple, the scene of my text. Solomon's temple had stood there, but Nebuchadnezzar had thundered it down. Zerubbabel's temple had stood there, but had been prostrated. Now we take our places in a temple that Herod built, because he was fond of great architecture, and he wanted the preceding temples to seem insignificant. Put eight or ten modern cathedrals together, and they would not equal that structure. It covered nineteen acres. There were marble pillars supporting roofs of cedar, and silver tables, on which stood golden cups, and there were carvings exquisite, and inscriptions resplendent, glittering balustrades and ornamented gateways.

In that stupendous pile of pomp and magnificence sat Christ, and a listening throng stood about Him when a wild disturbance took place. A group of men are pulling and pushing along a woman who had committed a crime against society. When they have brought her in front of Christ, they ask that He sentence her to death by stoning. They are a critical, merciless, disingenuous crowd. They want to get Christ into controversy and public reprehension. If He say "Let her die," they will charge Him with cruelty. If He let her go they will charge Him with being in complicity with wickedness. Whichever way He does, they would howl at Him.

Then occurs a scene which has not been sufficiently regarded, He leaves the lounge or bench on which He was sitting, and goes down on one knee, or both knees, and with the forefinger of His right hand He begins to write in the dust of the floor, word after word. But they were not to be diverted or hindered. They kept on demanding that He settle this case of transgression, until He looked up and told them they might themselves begin the woman's assassination, if the complainant who had never done anything wrong himself would open the fire. "Go ahead, but be sure that the man who flings the first missile is immaculate." Then He resumed writing with His finger nail in the dust of the floor, word after word. Instead of looking over His shoulder to see what He had written, the scoundrels skulked away. Finally, the whole place is clear of pursuers, antagonists and plaintiffs, and when Christ has finished this strange chirography in the dust He looks up and finds the woman all alone.

The prisoner is the only one of the courtroom left, the judges, the police, the prosecuting attorney having cleared out. Christ is victor, and He says to the woman: "Where are the persecutors in this case? are they all gone? Then I discharge you; go and sin no more." I have wondered what Christ wrote on the ground. For do you realize that this is the only time that He ever wrote at all? I know that Eusebius says that Christ once wrote a letter to Abgarus, the King of Edessa, but there is no good evidence of such a correspondence. The wisest Being the world ever saw, and the One who had more to say than anyone whoever lived, never writing a book or a chapter or a paragraph or a word on parchment. Nothing but the literature of the dust, and one sweep of a brush or one breath of a wind obliterated it forever.

Among all the rolls of the volumes of the first library founded at Thebes there was not one scroll of Christ. Among the books of the Alexandrian Library, which, by the infamous decree of Caliph Omar, were used as fuel to heat the baths of the city, not one sentence had Christ penned. Among all the infinitude of volumes now standing in the libraries of Edinburgh, the British Museum, or Berlin, or Vienna, or the learned repositories of all nations, not one word written directly by the finger of Christ. All that He ever wrote He wrote in dust, uncertain, shifting dust.

My text says He stooped down and wrote on the ground. Standing straight up a man might write on the ground with a staff, but if with His fingers He would write in the dust He must bend clear over. Aye, He must get at least on one knee, or He cannot write on the ground. Be not surprised that He stooped down, His whole life was a stooping down. Stooping down from castle to barn. Stooping down from celestial homage to monocratic jeer. From residence above the stars to where a star had to fall to designate His landing-place. From Heaven's front door to the world's back gate. From writing in round and silvered letters of constellation and galaxy on the blue scroll of Heaven to writing on the ground in the dust which the feet in the crowd had left in Herod's temple.

Christ came down from the highest Heaven to the broiling of fish for His own breakfast, on the banks of the lake. From emblazoned chariots of eternity to the saddle of a mule's back. From the homage cherubic, seraphic, archangelic, to the paying of sixty-two and a half cents of tax to Cæsar. From the deathless country to a tomb built to hide human dissolution. The uplifted wave of Galilee was high, but He had to come down before, with His feet, He could touch it, and the whirlwind that arose above the billow was higner yet, but He had to come down before with His lip He could kiss it into quiet. Bethlehem a stooping down. Nazareth a stooping down. Death between two burglars a stooping down. Yes, it was in consonance with humiliations that went before and self-abnegations that came after, when on that memorable day in Herod's temple He stooped down and wrote on the ground.

Whether the words He was writing were in Greek or Latin or Hebrew, I cannot say, for He knew all those languages. But He is still stooping down, and with His finger writing on the ground; in the winter in letters of crystals, in the spring in letters of flowers, in summer in golden letters of harvest, in autumn in letters of fire or fallen leaves. How it would sweeten up and enrich and emblazon this world, could we see Christ's caligraphy all over it. This world was not flung out into space thousands of years ago, and then left to look out for itself. It is still under the Divine care. Christ never for a half second takes His hand off of it, or it would soon be a shipwrecked world, a defunct world, an obsolete world, an abandoned world, a dead world. "Let there be light," was said at the beginning. And Christ stands under the wintry skies and says, let there be snowflakes to enrich the earth; and under the clouds of spring and says, come ye blossoms and make redolent the orchards; and in September, dips the branches in the vat of beautiful colors, and swings them into the hazy air. No whim of mine is this. "Without Him was not anything made that was made." Christ writing on the ground.

If you could see His hand in all the passing seasons, how it would illumine the world! All verdure and foliage would be allegoric, and again we would hear Him say, as of old, "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow;" and we would not hear the whistle of a quail or the cawing of a raven or the roundelay of a brown-thresher, without saying, "Behold the fowls of the air, they gather not in barns, yet your Heavenly Father feedeth them;" and a Dominic hen of the barnyard could not cluck for her brood, but we would hear Christ saying, as of old, "How often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings;" and through the redolent hedges we would hear Christ saying, "I am the rose of Sharon;" we could not dip the seasoning from the salt-cellar without thinking of the divine suggestion, "Ye are the salt of the earth, but if the salt hath lost its savor, it is fit for nothing but to be cast out and trodden under foot of men."

But when Christ stooped down and wrote on the ground, what did He write? The Pharisees did not stop to examine. The cowards, whipped of their own consciences, fled pell mell. Nothing will flay a man like an aroused conscience. Dr. Stevens, in his "History of Methodism," says that when the Rev. Benjamin Abbott, of olden times, was preaching, he exclaimed: "For aught I know there may be a murderer in this house," and a man rose from the assemblage and started for the door and bawled aloud, confessing to a murder he had committed fifteen years before. And no wonder these Pharisees, reminded of their sins, took to their heels.

But what did Christ write on the ground? The Bible does not state. Yet as Christ never wrote anything except that once you cannot blame us for wanting to know what He really did write. But I am certain He wrote nothing trivial or nothing unimportant. And will you allow me to say that I think I know what He wrote on the ground? I judge from the circumstances. He might have written other things, but kneeling there in the Temple, surrounded by a pack of hypocrites who were a self-appointed constabulary, and having in its presence a persecuted woman, who evidently was very penitent for her sins, I am sure He wrote two words, both of them graphic and tremendous and reverberating. And the one word was "hypocrisy" and the other word was "forgiveness."

Yes, I think that one word written on the ground that day by the finger of Christ was the awful word hypocrisy. What pretensions to sanctity are the part of those hypocritical Pharisees! When the fox begins to pray look out for your chickens. One of the cruel magnates of olden times was going to excommunicate one of the martyrs, and he began in the usual form—"In the name of God, Amen." "Stop!" says the martyr, "don't say 'in the name of God!'" Yet how many outrages are practiced under the garb of religion and sanctity! When in synods and conferences, ministers of the Gospel are about to say something unbrotherly and unkind about a member, they almost always begin by being ostentatiously pious, the venom of their assault corresponding to the heavenly flavor of the prelude. About to devour a reputation they say grace before meat.

But I am sure there was another word in that dust. From her entire manner I am sure that arraigned woman was repentant. She made no apology, and Christ in nowise belittled her sin. But her supplicatory behavior and her tears moved Him, and when He stooped down to write on the ground He wrote that mighty, that imperial word, forgiveness.

When on Sinai God wrote the law, He wrote it with finger of lightning on tables of stone, each word cut as by a chisel into the hard granite surface. But when He writes the offence of this woman He writes it in dust so that it can be easily rubbed out, and when she repents of it—oh, He was a merciful Christ! I was reading of a legend that is told in the far East about Him. He was walking through the streets of a city and He saw a crowd around a dead dog. And one man said: "What a loathsome object is that dog!" "Yes," said another, "his ears are mauled and bleeding." "Yes," said another, "even his hide would not be of any use to the tanner." "Yes," said another, "the odor of his carcass is dreadful." Then Christ, standing there, said: "But pearls cannot equal the whiteness of his teeth." Then the people, moved by the idea that anyone could find anything pleasant concerning the dead dog, said: "Why, this must be Jesus of Nazareth!" Reproved and convicted, they went away.

But while I speak of Christ of the text, His stooping down writing in the dust, do not think I underrate the literature of the dust. It is the most tremendous of all literature. It is the grandest of all libraries. When Layard exhumed Nineveh he was only opening the door of its mighty dust. The excavations of Pompeii have only been the unclasping of the lids of a nation's dust.

Oh! this mighty literature of the dust: Where are the remains of Sennacherib and Attila and Epaminondas and Tamerlane and Trajan and Philip of Macedon and Julius Cæsar? Dust! Where are the guests who danced the floors of the Alhambra or the Persian palaces of Ahasuerus? Dust! Where are the musicians who played, or the orators who spoke, and the sculptors who chisled, and the architects who built, in all the centuries except our own? Dust! Where are the most of the books that once entranced the world? Dust! Pliny wrote twenty books of history; all lost. The most of Menander's writings lost. Of one hundred and thirty comedies of Plautus, all gone but twenty. Euripides wrote a hundred dramas, all gone but nineteen. Eschylus wrote a hundred dramas, all gone but seven. Quintilian wrote his favorite book on the corruption of eloquence, all lost. Thirty books of Tacitus lost. Dion Cassius wrote eighty books, only twenty remain. Berosius's history all lost. Where there is one living book there are a thousand dead books.

And now I can believe that which I read, how that a mother kept burning a candle in the window every night for ten years, and one night, very late, a poor waif on the street entered. The aged woman said to her, "Sit down by the fire," and the stranger said, "Why do you keep that light in the window?" The aged woman said, "That is to light my wayward daughter when she returns. Since she went away, ten years ago, my hair has turned white. Folks blame me for worrying about her, but you see I am her mother, and sometimes, half a dozen times a night, I open the door and look out into the darkness and cry, 'Lizzie! 'Lizzie!' But I must not tell you any more about my trouble, for I guess, from the way you cry, you have trouble enough of your own. Why, how cold and sick you seem! Oh, my! can it be? Yes, you are Lizzie, my own lost child! Thank God that you are home again!" And what a time of rejoicing there was in that house that night. And Christ again stooped down, and in the ashes of that hearth, now lighted up, not more by the great blazing logs than by the joy of a reunited household, wrote the same liberating words that had been written more than eighteen hundred years ago in the dust of the Jerusalem temple. Forgiveness! A word broad enough and high enough to let pass through it all the armies of Heaven, a million abreast, on white horses, nostril to nostril, flank to flank.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR AUGUST 21.

Lesson Text: "Naaman Healed," II Kings v., 1-14—Golden Text: Jer. xvii., 14—Commentary on the Day's Lesson by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "Now Naaman, captain of the host of the king of Syria, was a great man with his master and honorable." The verse goes on to tell why, but closes with the sad statement that he was a leper. The Word of God from beginning to end reveals God to us working in and through and for His people and for all who are willing to receive His mercy. Even by those who do not know Him He sometimes works as in this case, delivering Syria by Naaman. All the great and honorable men of Scripture, such as Boaz, the mighty man of wealth (Ruth ii., 1); Mordecai, who was great among the Jews (Est. x., 3), and others lead the believer to say with heartfelt gratitude. "I know a greater and more honorable than all others, and He can heal even lepers."

2. "Brought away captive out of the land of Israel a little maid, and she waited on Naaman's wife." Thus did the Syrians with God's permission, but what about the little maid's father and mother, and what about her own poor little heart? It is very evident that God does not always seek the comfort of His people, but He does always seek the highest good, and the greatest eternal glory of each one. Consider Joseph and Daniel, etc.

3. "Would God my lord were with the prophet that is in Samaria! For he would recover him of his leprosy." But for the love of God manifested through the little maid we might never have had the story of Naaman. The faithfulness of the little boy Samuel and of this little girl are great lessons for all boys and girls. Jesus at the age of twelve was about His Father's business, and it is the business of all who know Him to make Him known to others.

4. "Thus and thus said the maid that is of the land of Israel." So said one to the king, and thus the message of the little maid is passed on to headquarters, even the words of a little boy or girl are worth being passed on and will accomplish God's pleasure if they concern Him or His servants who live unto Him. He will use any vessel that is willing to be used by Him that He may be glorified.

5. "And the king of Syria said, Go to, go and I will send a letter unto the king of Israel." So Naaman departed, taking as a present ten talents of silver, 6000 pieces of gold and ten changes of raiment. God gave His Son freely and with Him freely all things (Rom. iii., 24; viii., 32). Those do not know Him who think to buy His gifts, neither do those know Him as they should who bring Him no thank offering.

6. "Now, when this letter is come unto thee, behold! I have therewith sent Naaman, my servant, to thee, that thou mayest recover him of his leprosy." Our messages for God often get twisted and perverted by those who hear them, but God will somehow accomplish His pleasure. It is not for us to worry if we have acted according to Jer. xxiii., 28. The little girl had said that the prophet, not the king, would do it.

7. "Am I God, to kill and to make alive, that this man doth send unto me to recover a man of his leprosy?" Thus said the king of Israel when he had read the letter and imagined that the king of Syria sought to quarrel with him. True, he was not able either to kill or make alive, but he should have known the God of Israel and His servants, the prophets, and have been able to point people to the one only living and true God.

8. "Wherefore hast thou rent thy clothes? Let him now come to me, and he shall know that there is a prophet in Israel." Thus sent Elisha to the king when he heard that the king had rent his clothes. Here is a man conscious of the fact that he is on earth for God and that God is with Him. He has seen the power of God in the dividing of the waters, the healing of the waters and in the miraculous supply of water, in the increase of the oil, the raising of the Shunamite's son and the healing of the pottage. He knows God and feels free to expect whatever will glorify Him.

9. "So Naaman came with his horses and with his chariot and stood at the door of the house of Elisha." A wonderful sight truly to be seen at a poor man's door! It makes us think of the time when all kings shall fall down before Him whom Elisha served, when every high thing shall be brought down and the Lord alone shall be exalted in that day (Ps. lxxii., 11; Isa. ii., 11).

10. "Go and wash in Jordan seven times, and thy flesh shall come again to thee, and thou shalt be clean." Thus said the messenger whom Elisha sent to the door, for Elisha thought it not necessary to go himself. He stood like Elijah before God and considered no greatness that was not of God.

11. "But Naaman was wroth and went away and said, Behold, I thought he will surely come out to me." Naaman had it all planned in his own mind just how it ought to be done, for was not he a great and honorable man and did he not deserve to be honored before his soldiers and by this Israelite? Was he not prepared to pay well for all he got and was this any kind of a way to treat such as he? His pride would not stand it, and he went away in a rage.

12. "Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel?" The water might be as good or possibly better for some purposes, but they were not God's way for His cleansing, Cain's fruits were probably much more attractive than Abel's bloody lamb, but they were not God's way. Good works and a good moral character are very beautiful and all right in their place, but they are not God's way of cleansing the leprosy of sin, and theretore of no avail.

13. "How much rather then when he saith to thee, Wash and be clean?" His servants, wiser than he, thus reasoned with him that he would gladly do some great thing, and why not this simple thing? There are many who would give much money and do many so called good works if thus they could be saved, but simply to receive Christ and depend wholly upon Him and to have all their righteousness count for nothing is too humiliating for some people, and they will not submit (Rom. x., 3).

14. "Then went he down and dipped himself seven times in Jordan, according to the saying of the man of God, and his flesh came again like unto the flesh of a little child, and he was clean." He certainly was not worthy, but he was obedient, and he was cleaned. There is no other way but God's way (Acts iv., 12), and all, without exception, who accept the way (John xix., 6) are made clean (John xiii., 10; Rev. i., 5, 6; I Cor. vi., 11; Isa. i., 18).—Lesson Helper.

Named After Naval Heroes.

Residents of Newark, N. J., have changed the names of certain short streets to places, after Dewey, Sampson, Schley, Hobson and Wainwright, in honor of these naval heroes.

KEY MONUMENT UNVEILING.

Author of "The Star Spangled Banner" Honored at His Birthplace.

FREDERICK, Md. (Special).—Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner," was honored in this, his native city, by the dedication of a handsome monument erected to his memory.

The preliminary ceremonies included a parade, in which military and civic organizations from all parts of the State took part, and was witnessed by thousands of residents and visitors. The buildings along the line of march were gayly decorated with the national colors and festooned with bunting.

When the procession reached the foot of the monument the order of exercises was

MONUMENT TO FRANCIS SCOTT KEY, UNVEILED AT FREDERICK, MD.

proceeded with. This included prayer, vocal and instrumental music, an oration by Henry Watterson, of Kentucky; an address by Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, and an ode by Folger McKinsey, of Baltimore.

The cord which released the drapery uncovering the monument was then drawn by Miss Julia McHenry Howard, granddaughter of Francis Scott Key.

The monument consists of a circular pedestal of gray granite on a series of white spreading bases. The height of this pedestal is fourteen feet nine inches, and its breadth at the base is fifteen feet, making the base forty-five feet in circumference. It is simple in design, save for a band of carving around the base of the die and a band of stars under the cornice. A bronze statue of Key nine feet high surmounts the granite pedestal.

Key is represented on ship board, "by the dawn's early light," and upon the band that girdles the pedestal beneath his feet is the inscription, "'Tis the Star Spangled Banner."

GENERAL MERRITT'S REPORT.

His Summary of the Fight Near Manila With List of Casualties.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The following dispatch from General Merritt has been given out at the War Department:

HONG KONG, August 8.

Adjutant-General, Washington:

MacArthur's troops arrived 31st. No epidemic sickness. Five deaths. Lieutenant Kerr, engineers, died, spinal meningitis. Landing at camp delayed account high surf.

To gain approach to city Green's outposts were advanced to continue lines from the Camino Real, to beach, on Sunday night. Spanish attacked sharply. Artillery outposts behaved well, held position.

Necessary to call out brigade. Spanish loss rumored heavy.

Our loss: Killed—Tenth Pennsylvania, John Brady, Walter E. Brown.

Regular Infantry—William F. Brinton, Jacob Hull, Jesse Noss, William Stillwagon.

First California—Maurice Just.

Third Artillery—Eli Dawson.

First Colorado—Fred Springstead.

Seriously wounded—Tenth Pennsylvania, Sergeant Alva Walter, Private Lee Snyder, Victor Holmes, C. S. Carter, Arthur Johnson; First California, Capt. R. Richter, Private C. J. Edwards; Third Artillery, Private Charles Winfield, J. A. McIlroth. Thirty-eight slightly wounded.

MERRITT.

Aguinaldo Proves Treacherous.

MANILA, Philippine Islands (By Cable).—An outcome of the fight between the Spanish and American forces, was the attitude displayed by Aguinaldo and his troops toward the Americans. More than 500 of the insurgents abandoned the trenches, leaving the right wing of the American forces exposed. It is believed they acted in concert with the Spaniards. Orders have been issued forbidding the American troops to have communication with the natives. General Merritt expects to have trouble with Aguinaldo before the campaign in the Philippines has progressed much further. It is not known how strong he really is, as some of his officers show a tendency to rebel against the manner in which he is conducting himself.

Malate, the scene of the skirmish between the American and Spanish troops, is a suburb of Manila, situated on Manila Bay, south of the city, on the Camino Real, which is the main highway leading from Cavite to the city. Malate is famous for its embroiderers. It has been the scene of some fierce brushes between the Spaniards and the insurgents, and of late has been strongly fortified by the latter. General Merritt selected the location as a point of occupancy for our troops on their arrival from the transports.

GARCIA BESIEGES HOLGUIN.

Already Occupies Gibara and is Pressing on With 8000 Men.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jane, of General Calixto Garcia's staff, has just arrived at Santiago, Cuba, from the front with dispatches announcing the occupation of Gibara, on the north coast of the province of Santiago, by General Garcia's troops.

Gibara was evacuated by the Spaniards. They left behind 1000 sick and wounded, who are being taken care of by the Cuban commander.

General Garcia, with 8000 troops, is besieging Holguin, now occupied by the Spanish General Luque, whose surrender has been demanded.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

33			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras	$ —	@$	19
Firsts	17½	@	18½
Thirds to seconds	14½	@	17
State—Thirds to firsts	14½	@	18
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	17
Imitation Creamery	13	@	16
Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	13½
Low grades	11	@	12
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	7½	@	7¼
Small	7¼	@	7½
Part skims, good to prime	4½	@	5
Full skims	—	@	2
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	14½	@	15
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	16½
Western—Choice	—	@	14½
Southern—Choice	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₽ doz	—	@	—
Goose eggs, ₽ doz	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1897	—	@	1 50
Medium, choice, 1897	—	@	1 30
Pea, choice, 1897	—	@	1 25
Red kidney, choice, 1897	1 95	@	2 00
White kidney, choice, 1897	1 45	@	1 50
Yellow eye	1 45	@	1 47½
Lima, Cal., ₽ 60 lbs	2 30	@	2 32½
Green peas, bags	75	@	77½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, ₽ bbl	75	@	3 00
Southern, green, ₽ bbl	—	@	—
Pears, Le Comte, ₽ bbl	1 00	@	3 00
Bartlett, ₽ bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Huckleberries, ₽ qt	4	@	8
Blackberries, ₽ qt	3	@	6
Currants, ₽ qt	5	@	6
Watermelons, ₽ 100	10 00	@	25 00
Muskmelons, ₽ bbl	75	@	1 75
Peaches, Jersey, ₽ basket	75	@	1 25
HOPS.			
State—1897, choice, ₽ lb	—	@	16
1896, prime	8	@	6½
Pacific Coast, 1897, choice	—	@	16
Good to prime	10	@	11
Old odds	1½	@	3½
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₽ lb	—	@	10½
Spring chickens, ₽ lb	10	@	11
Roosters, ₽ lb	—	@	6½
Turkeys, ₽ lb	7	@	8
Ducks, ₽ pair	25	@	50
Geese, ₽ pair	75	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₽ pair	—	@	15
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₽ lb	8	@	10
Chickens, Phila	10	@	16
Western, dry picked	12	@	13
Fowls, State & Penn., ₽ lb	10	@	10½
Ducks, Western	3	@	7
L. I., spring, ₽ lb	9½	@	10
Geese, Eastern, spring, ₽ lb	—	@	15
Squabs, ₽ doz	1 00	@	2 00
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₽ 100 lb	75	@	77½
Clover mixed	30	@	35
Straw—Long rye	25	@	40
Short rye	—	@	—
Oat	—	@	—
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, ₽ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Southern, ₽ bbl	—	@	—
Sweet, ₽ bbl	1 50	@	4 00
Cabbages, ₽ 100	2 00	@	2 50
Onions, L. I. white, ₽ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Red and yellow, ₽ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Peas, L. I., ₽ bag	1 00	@	1 25
Egg plant, ₽ box	40	@	75
Tomatoes, Jersey, ₽ box	25	@	1 25
Beans, L. I., ₽ bag	50	@	1 00
Squash, marrow, ₽ bbl	50	@	1 00
Turnips, Russia, ₽ bbl	75	@	85
Green corn, Jersey, ₽ 100	50	@	1 50
Carrots, ₽ 100	—	@	1 00
Beets, ₽ 100	—	@	1 00
Lettuce, ₽ doz	25	@	50
Asparagus, ₽ doz	1 00	@	2 50
Cucumbers, Jersey, ₽ box	10	@	20
Cauliflower, L. I., ₽ bbl	1 50	@	3 50
Celery, ₽ doz	10	@	30
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	4 10	@	4 50
Spring Patents	4 50	@	4 85
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	—	@	—
No. 2 Red	—	@	80
Corn—No. 2	—	@	39⅛
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	33
Track mixed	28	@	29½
Rye—Western	44	@	49¼
Barley—Feeding	—	@	—
Lard—City steam	4.90c	@	5.00c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7¼	@	8½
Calves, city dressed	8	@	10
Country dressed	5	@	8½
Sheep, ₽ 100 lb	3 00	@	4 65
Lambs, ₽ 100 lb	6 25	@	7 50
Hogs—Live, ₽ 100 lb	4 15	@	4 40
Country dressed	5	@	6½

NAVY REPULSES NIGHT ATTACK.

Eight Hundred Spaniards Attempt to Capture a Porto Rican Lighthouse.

CAPE SAN JUAN, Porto Rico (By Cable).—There was a two hours' fight before daybreak Wednesday. Eight hundred Spaniards attempted to retake the lighthouse, which was guarded by forty of our sailors. The Spaniards were driven back by shells from the Amphitrite, Cincinnati and Leyden. Refugees report that one hundred Spaniards were killed.

The Spanish advance began from Rio Grande, whither the Spaniards had retreated after the first landing of troops at Cape San Juan. They marched through Luquillo and pulled down the American flag at Fajardo and replaced the Spanish flag.

The terrified refugees warned the lighthouse force that the Spanish were coming. Sixty women and children were in an outbuilding of the lighthouse during the fight.

The Spaniards opened with a machine gun at a distance of three hundred yards. The Leyden, Ensign Crosley commanding, rushed within a hundred yards of the shore and poured one-pounders into the Spaniards. Captain Barclay, of the Amphitrite, used six-pounders and the Cincinnati five-inch guns.

The ships landed 250 men during the fight and reinforced the lighthouse. A machine gun, rifles and ammunition were left by the retreating Spaniards.

General Grant Off For Porto Rico.

General Grant, his staff and six companies of the First Kentucky, under Colonel Castleman, have sailed from Newport News, Va., for Porto Rico on the transport Alamo, and are beyond the reach of the orders of the War Department until they put foot on Porto Rican soil. It is lucky for General Grant and Colonel Castleman that they started when they did. Had they delayed another hour they would have received instructions from Washington to wait at Newport News until further orders.

Lawton in Command of New Department.

A department of the army to be known as the Department of Santiago has been created. Major-General Henry W. Lawton is assigned to command it. Brigadier-General Wood will continue in command of Santiago city. General Shafter will return to this country with the Fifth Army Corps. He will be in command until he departs.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters, and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim. No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cts. per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

THIRTY-SECOND NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT OF G. A. R. AT CINCINNATI, O.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the thirty-second National Encampment of G. A. R., to be held at Cincinnati, O., September 5 to 10, 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets at rate of *single fare for the round trip.*

These tickets will be sold on September 3, 4, and 5, and will be good to leave Cincinnati returning not later than September 6 nor later than September 13, except that by depositing ticket with Joint Agent at Cincinnati on September 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9, and on payment of twenty-five cents, return limit may be extended so that passengers may remain at Cincinnati until October 2. 8-17-3t.

Truth wears well. People have learned that DeWitt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick headache. They don't gripe. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

LAST OF THE SEASON.

Pennsylvania Railroad Excursion to Atlantic City, &c.

Thursday, August 18. is the date of the last of the Pennsylvania Railroad low-rate twelve-day excursions to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Anglesea, Wildwood, Holly Beach, Rehoboth, or Ocean City, Md.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on above-mentioned date at 8.55 A. M., arriving at Altoona 12.15 P. M., where stop for dinner will be made, reaching Philrdelphia 6.25 P. M., and arriving Atlantic City, via the Delaware River Bridge route, the *the only all-rail line*, at 8.40 P. M. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia, and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station on August 19.

Tickets will be sold from the stations at the rates named below:

	Train leaves.		Rate.
Altoona	12.35	P. M.	$8.00.
Tyrone	12.56	"	7.65.
Huntingdon	1.26	"	7.10.
Mount Union	f1.44	"	6.75.
Lewistown Junction	2.20	"	6.00.
Atlantic City	Arrive 8.40	"	.....

Tickets will also be good on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.30 and 8.10 P. M., carrying sleeping cars to Philadelphia, and 7.05 p. m., carrying Pullman sleeping cars *through to Atlantic City.*

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents, or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg. 8-10 2t.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.

H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.

R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, J. R. Fleuner, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,

DENTIST,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.

☞Office on Main street.

DR. W. J. CAMPBELL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Diseases of women and children a specialty. I am prepared at all times for country practice.

☞Office on Main street, opposite depot.

JOHN C. GARRETT,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

MAPLETON DEPOT, PENN'A.

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Special attention will be given to collections. 8-18-95.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. R. SIMPSON,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,

IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.

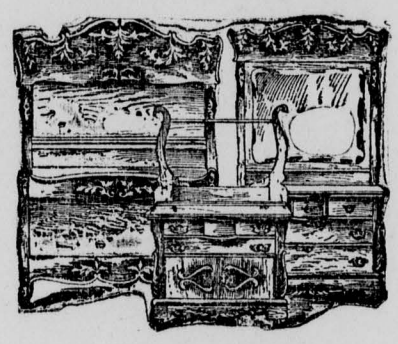
☞Call at office, or send for circulars.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,

—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

☞Office on Main Street, adjoining residence.

Builders' Supply and Furnishing Store.



Having recently opened up a stock of the above kinds of goods we respectfully invite the patronage of the public.

We can supply you with everything necessary to build and furnish a house, and at prices so low they will astonish you.

In addition to the above we keep a full line of the choicest confectionaries.

Come and See Us.

S. W. KIMMEL & SONS

Saltillo, Penn'a.

AGENTS MAKE MONEY.

This is the opportunity of a life-time. Agents are making $50 to $150 a week.

◁ FITZHUGH LEE, MAJOR GEN. U. S. V. ▷

and late Consul General to Cuba, writes a book on

CUBA AND THE SPANISH WAR.

We have on press for early issue, General Lee's own story of Cuba and the Spanish War, to be produced in a substantial book of over 500 pages, 7x9½ in size and almost

ONE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS.

This is the only authentic work published on the one subject occupying the minds of the entire civilized world.

OUTFITS READY. Liberal commissions will be paid and credit given. Lose no time, act at once.

Write for full particulars to

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY, 91-93 Fifth Ave, New York.

PUBLISHERS OF GENERAL LEE'S BOOK.

Our authorized distributors are located in all parts of the U. S.

Every Successive Season

Wipes out past records in our sales of

DRY GOODS.

We are careful in our selections and offer nothing that will not bear the strongest test in quality, style and prices.

APPLY THE TEST

of comparison on any goods we offer, in quality and prices.

Prosperity is a Good Thing

But nobody is anxious to pay more for it than is necessary.

Come and examine goods and be convinced that we are selling DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, WALL PAPER, PAINT and everything usually found in an Up-to-Date store at living prices.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, - - Penn'a.

B. O'Connor & Sons.

We never had a larger assortment of General Merchandise for you to select from. New goods added to every line. We ask you to call and learn prices whether you wish to buy or not.

New PRINTS, MUSLIN, GINGHAM, SHIRTING, TABLE LINEN LACES, EMBROIDERY, RIBBONS, &c, &c.

A lot of extra fine ginghams made to sell at 15c per yard, while stock lasts we offer them to you for 10c per yard.

Special Bargains

In Corsets. 50c reduced to 35c; 75c to 50c; $1.00 to 75c. The Jackson Corset Waists, worth $1.25, for $1.00. Also lot of Misses' Corset Waists, 30c reduced to 15c. Boys' waists 50c reduced to 25c.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, to close, reduced from 50c to 35c, 75c to 50c, $1.00 to 75c. Don't miss this sale.

Large lot of Glassware 10c reduced to 5c, 15c to 10c, 20c and 25c to 15c.

Prices of Queensware have advanced under the new tariff law. While our present stock lasts we will sell at old prices.

Floor and table oil cloths are very low and advancing. We offer you some very low prices.

Largest stock of Wall Paper ever brought to town, at 5c a bolt and upward.

Also a large line of window shades from 12½c to 50c each, all on spring rollers.

Lamps, latest styles and good value.

Big bargains in Men's and Boys' dress and work pants and children's suits. A large stock to select from.

On our tables you will find bargains in Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's shoes. One or two pairs of a kind. They must go to make room for new stock. If you find your size you will save money.

We have bargains in all lines—dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, queensware, glassware, tinware, hardware, wood and willow ware, drugs, notions, groceries, etc., etc.

Agents for Syracuse plows, and Raymond & Campbell Stove Co. If you want a stove call and learn prices.

B. O'Connor & Sons.

It's the Woman's Friend...

The Dockash is surely the woman's friend. It is of the greatest assistance when assistance is most needed. In these hot sultry days its rapid cooking qualities help the woman to an early leave-taking of the kitchen—something the old style range could never do. The Dockash Range is peculiar. It accomplishes more with less—less coal, less time, less labor. It cooks quicker and does it better.

JOHN REYNOLDS,

(Next door First National Bank,)

Huntingdon, Pa.

MUST BE CLOSED OUT NOW.

In Order to Close Out Certain Lines of

BOY'S SHORT PANTS SUITS,

(Sizes 3 to 16 Years,)

We have divided them into the following lots:

Lot 1 are Suits worth $4.50 to $6.00, reduced to $3.00.

Lot 2 are Suits worth $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00, reduced to $2.25.

Lot 3 are Suits worth $1.50 and $2.00, reduced to 98 cents.

Lot 4 are a few odds and ends that we will close out at 79 cents.

These suits are mostly heavy weights, although there are a few light weight suits amongst them.

This is an elegant opportunity to buy good clothes cheap, especially if you have a boy that you intend sending to school this coming term.

Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,

HUGO MAYER, Manager,

COR. 4TH & PENN STS., HUNTINGDON, PA.

P. S.—We don't want to carry any wash suits over and as we have a great many we have cut the price down to 50 cents a suit. These include $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 suits.

A CARD TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

We have been engaged in the General Merchandise business in your midst for several years, and expect to remain right here. Being permanently located, with a large and well-selected stock of General Merchandise, we want your trade. We have goods that you need and at prices that will satisfy you. We buy our goods just as cheap as any of our competitors buy theirs and sell them at as small profits. There is a market price for merchandise, also one for produce. We will give you as good goods for as little value as you can get them anywhere and pay you as much for your produce as you can get in any country town. Beware of the firm that offers to sell you staple goods below first cost for there is always something wrong not always visible to the naked eye. No business man will sell his goods for less than cost any more than a farmer will sell his corn for less than market price.

Call and examine our stock. All kinds of marketable produce taken in exchange.

Keep your eye on this space. Next week we will make some prices that will convince you that we mean business.

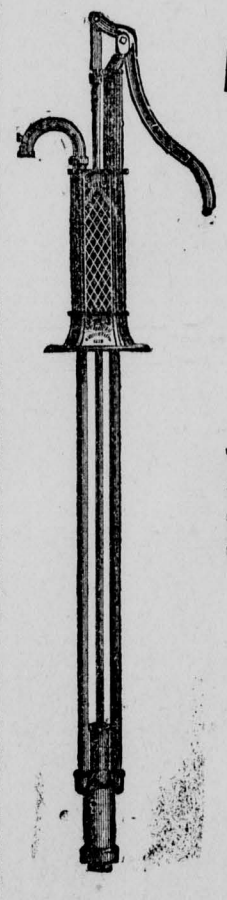
JNO. G. GILLAM.

August 15, 1898.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

--CONSISTING OF--

Wagons, Buggies, Spring Wagons, Road Carts, Mowers, Reapers and Binders, Hay Rakes, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Spring-tooth Harrows, Grain Drills, Feed Cutters, Grindstones, Barbed Wire, Wheelbarrows. In Lumber I Keep in Stock Frame Stuff, Stock Boards, Flooring and Siding, Lath, Pickets, Shingles, Window Frames, Door Frames, Pannel Doors, Sash, etc.



A Complete Line of Stoves Always in Stock.

! ! Pumps ! !

! ! Pumps ! !

Both Iron and Wood. Cut and fit for any depth well and guaranteed to do the work.

IN CHILLED PLOWS I HAVE

The Syracuse, Gale, Bissell and the Oliver. Also One-Horse Plows. Extras for all the above plows at BOTTOM PRICES.

Call and examine my stock and be convinced that my PRICES ARE THE LOWEST, or write for price list.

A. S. WELCH,

SHIRLEY ST, MOUNT UNION, PA.

Telephone Connection.